New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The American and People's Connecticut State Conventions.

The Same Electoral Ticket for Both.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, August 6.

The American State Convention met at Touro Hall, in this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was organized by the appointment of Governor DUTTON for President, eight Vice-Presidents, and O. H. PLATT and [illegible] as Secretaries.

Mr. DUTTON, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention [illegible] in favor of union and harmony, and against the usurpation of power [illegible] the President of the United States in regard to Kansas, saying that it was unparalleled. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. FREMONT's qualifications for the Presidency.

A Committee was appointed to report, at the afternoon session, an Electoral ticket.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 2 o'clock P. M., and while waiting for the report of the Committee, listened to eloquent speeches from Hon. O. S. FERRY, Judge [illegible] and others.

The following Electoral Ticket was then reported:

AT LARGE.

HENRY DUTTON, New-Haven; JULIUS CATLIN, Hartford.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

THOMAS CLARK, WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, ELIHU SPENCER, SAMUEL W. GOLD.

The Electoral ticket was adopted amid great excitement and rejoicing, three rousing cheers being given first.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Party of Connecticut adhere to the principles expressed in their platform adopted June [illegible], 1856, and that in the present crisis of National affairs, we regard as essential to the perpetuity of our Institutions the preservation of Free Speech, a Free Press, and Freedom of the National Territory from the encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON we recognize true exponents of the principles which are dear to the freemen of Connecticut, and we confidently recommend them to the people of our beloved Commonwealth as men who, when placed in the Chief Executive offices of the nation, will restore to the Administration of the General Government the policy approved by WASHINGTON, MADISON and JEFFERSON.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Electors nominated by this Convention, and that through the ballot-box in November next we will give them an opportunity so to cast their electoral votes as to preserve the integrity of American Institutions in the land of freedom and equal rights.

The People's State Convention.

The People's State Convention met at American Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M., Hon. E. K. FOSTER, President.

Mr. FOSTER, on taking the Chair, made a forcible speech in favor of a firm and decided union of all in support of Freedom and the right.

The Convention was large, and was controlled by a strong conservative feeling, which went for harmony and union on a ticket that would unite all the opponents of BUCHANAN.

The Convention adopted by acclamation the ticket nominated by the Americans—a Committee from the two Conventions having met and agreed upon the same ticket.

There was in attendance at the two Conventions nearly one thousand delegates, a large number of whom have heretofore voted with the Democrats, but who now go for FREMONT and Freedom. Connecticut is now considered sure for FREMONT.

The Conventions adjourned to meet this evening at the Fremont Hall, to listen to speeches from Hon. [illegible], Hon. [illegible], of Massachusetts, and Judge [illegible], of Ohio. Five thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A. N. C.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Wm. C. Alexander Nominated for Governor.

An Electoral Ticket Selected.

MORNING SESSION.

The State Convention of the Democrats of New-Jersey was held at Trenton yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Governor and an Electoral ticket. Every County except Cape May was represented. The representation was one Delegate for every 100 voters, and one for every fraction over 50 voters, according to the vote cast at the last election for Governor. The Convention met at Temperance Hall at 12 o'clock. The large Hall was crowded with delegates and others, and many could not gain admittance. The Convention organized temporarily by choosing SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., of Hunterdon, as President; DAVID NAAR, of Mercer, as Secretary, and ANDREW MEAD, of Passaic, as Assistant Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one from each County, was chosen to present resolutions to the Convention. It was also determined that all contested cases should be decided by the delegation from the counties in which they occur. The Committee having retired to deliberate, the Chairman announced that a mass meeting would convene at the Riding-School at 2 o'clock, and that Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, Gen. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Tennessee, had arrived and would address them. Also, that JOHN VAN BUREN and ROBERT J. WALKER were expected.

The Committee on Credentials and Rules soon afterwards came in and reported their list of permanent officers, viz.:

President—CHARLES SITGREAVES, of Warren; a Vice-President from each County, and five Secretaries. The report was adopted. The Committee also reported in favor of adopting the rules of the last Gubernatorial State Convention as the rules of this Convention, which was agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. LILLY.

Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Gen. VAIL, of New-Jersey, being present, were invited to take seats upon the platform. They were [illegible] with cheers.

Hon. CHARLES SITGREAVES, President of the Convention, also appeared, and was conducted to the chair. He was greeted with applause. [illegible] addressed the Convention briefly, expressing his [illegible] at being called upon to preside [illegible] the Convention. For the first time in the history of the country, he said, treason is openly [illegible] and supported by an organized party. [illegible] his duty to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, but it was the duty of the Convention [illegible] those who—whether chosen [illegible] the helm of the State or to represent the [illegible] sentiments of the party—would do no discredit [illegible] party. [At this point Gov. BIGLER retired to address the mass meeting.]

Col. [illegible], in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were read by Judge NAAR.

1. *Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, whose long and eminent [illegible] services of his country [illegible] [illegible] the Constitution [illegible]

2. *Resolved*, That we recognize in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, one whose genius will justly adorn the Senate chamber and shed lustre over the Capitol.

3. *Resolved*, That we adhere to Democratic principles, platforms and usages, as established by the fathers of the party; as explained by JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON; as promulgated, affirmed and reaffirmed, by various national conventions; constituting the creed of the whole body, North and South, East and West; guarding each and every provision in the Federal Constitution, upholding and defending the rights of each and of all the States of the Union, and promoting the welfare and happiness of the whole people,—under whose guidance the country has grown to its present greatness, the people have attained their present prosperity, and the light of liberty has been shed abroad upon the most distant nations.

4. *Resolved*, That we condemn the sectional strife which the Abolitionists of the North have created, and the fierce war which they, and their allies, the Republicans, are now waging upon the institutions of the South; that we condemn alike the nullification of Massachusetts and the nullification of South Carolina, as treasonable in character and deplorable in results; that we condemn the lawless violence which invaded Kansas, the vindictiveness which broke through the sanctity of the Senate chamber, and the intemperate language and conduct which provoked these grossly illegal acts; and we point to the palpable disregard of law by the extremists of the South, as the certain fruit of a like disregard by the extremists of the North.

5. *Resolved*, That we are not the advocates of slavery in any form or in any place; but we do not feel it our duty to legislate upon this subject for other States or communities who are competent to legislate for themselves; that we believe in the doctrine of self-government and of equal rights as did our fathers of the Revolution, and we leave to the people of the Territories the exercise of their undoubted right, to shape their own institutions, make their own laws, and seek for prosperity in their own way, circumscribed only by the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

6. *Resolved*, That this glorious Union, to establish which our fathers toiled and bled, which has been to the cause of freedom and humanity a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, seen and read of all men; leading us on to the highest pinnacle of national greatness and glory; surrounding us with all the elements of prosperity and happiness, and promising to the oppressed nations of the earth the light of a better day to dawn for them—was founded by our fathers in paternal concord and love, has been preserved to the present time by the exercise, amongst the members thereof, of mutual forbearance, affection and regard, and can only endure by cherishing those patriotic and holy emotions which binds members of the same family together as a brotherhood, ready, over all obstacles and upon all occasions, at any sacrifice, to advance the common good.

7. *Resolved*, That the Republican party, by their violent attempt to array the North against the South, by their unceasing and bitter denunciations of Southern men, Southern institutions and Southern laws; by their scornful repudiation of Southern parties, Southern allies and Southern amities; by their magnifying the Slavery question above all other questions; by their contemptuous disregard of the Federal Constitution, and their appealing to "a higher law;" by their taunting shout, that upon this issue "Sharpe's rifles" are the highest law; by their attempt to combine the united political strength of sixteen States in the avowed effort to crush out the political influence of the other fifteen States; by their struggle to seize into Northern hands the whole powers of the Federal Government, to the complete exclusion of the South—are treading with martial step and colors flying, *the high road to disunion, civil war and anarchy*; and should be regarded by every lover of his country as a band of enemies to liberty, the Constitution and the Union.

8. *Resolved*, That we are, as heretofore, opposed to that proscription exercised by the so-called American Party, based upon the accident of birth, or the selection of religious tenets. We therefore hereby adopt the resolution upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

9. *Resolved*, That we hail with joy the accession of many of the prominent and talented, and large masses of the rank and file of the "Old-Line Clay and Webster Whigs," whose patriotic devotion to liberal principles, the Constitution and the Union, made no place of safety amid the troubled waters of political strife but in the Democratic Ark; and we welcome them as the honorable antagonists of the past, and the compatriots of the present hour.

10. *Resolved*, That the State policy of the Democratic party is to encourage agriculture; to promote and advance the interests of those engaged in manufactures and the mechanical arts; to stimulate and shelter industry; to diffuse wealth; to make education universal; to elevate the morals and secure the happiness of the whole community; and relying upon the justice of our cause, and the overruling wisdom of Providence, we go into the present contest with a confident assurance that the victory will be ours.

After the reading was finished, they were unanimously adopted.

Nominations for Governor were then read, as follows:

WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer; JOHN W. FENNIMORE, of Burlington; JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Mercer; F. R. V. WRIGHT, of Hudson; JOSEPH KILLE, of Salem; CHARLES SKELTON, of Mercer.

The name of Dr. SKELTON was then withdrawn by PHILEMON DICKERSON. A communication from Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was read to the Convention by EDWARD CHARLES, of Hudson, stating that his name had not been presented to the Convention by request, and he asked its withdrawal. After several Counties had been called and their votes cast for ALEXANDER, the name of JOHN W. FENNIMORE was withdrawn. Two more Counties voted for ALEXANDER, when Mr. POTTS' name was withdrawn. Another County voted firmly for ALEXANDER, when the name of Mr. KILLE was withdrawn and the motion adopted that WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER was unanimously nominated, amid loud and long continued applause. A Committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. ALEXANDER of his nomination and conduct him to the mass meeting.

The Convention proceeded to make the electoral ticket:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hudson, and GEORGE F. FORT, of Ocean, were nominated by acclamation.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

I—JOSEPH KILLE, of Salem.
II—HENRY S. LITTLE, of Monmouth.
III—DAVID VAN VEEST, of Hunterdon.
IV—HENRY A. FORD, of Morris.
V—ALVIN HEDDEN, of Essex.

The Convention then passed a vote of thanks to its officers, and adjourned.

MASS MEETINGS.

At 2 o'clock P. M., a mass meeting assembled in the Riding-School—Hon. JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Mercer, President. When the Convention adjourned the members repaired to the mass meeting. There were present at one time at this meeting between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Speeches were made by SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Tennessee, Hon. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN VAN BUREN.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated JOHN ROWE, Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy.

Amusements.

Mr. BUCKSTONE's little piece, "Milly, or the Maid with the Milking-Pail," was produced at the SPRING GARDEN (Wallack's Theatre) on Monday, and repeated last evening, with complete success. It is one of those neatly told and clearly developed stories which French writers delight in weaving into dramatic form. Mr. BUCKSTONE borrowed it from "Our Neighbors," and Mrs. FITZWILLIAMS gave it a healthful, robust English life. Miss ROBERTSON, who sustains the *rôle* of that natural and excellent [illegible], shows how much she can appreciate the [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following statements, which have been delayed an entire week because of the absence of Mr. BURLINGAME, (who left this city on the evening that his publication was made, and has not yet returned,) are made in justice to ourselves and a gentleman who, at different times, has been guided by our counsel. As far as relates to the objectionable portions of Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, our connection with the matter has terminated.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK,
JOSEPH LANE.

AUGUST 5, Tuesday evening.

A CARD.

No man could be more averse than I am to appearing before the public in relation to matters personal in their character; and nothing could induce me to do so in this case but the conviction that justice requires it.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, in the card which he published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 28th July, commits several errors, one of which seems to demand correction from me.

He attempts to produce the impression that I, in behalf of Col. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and at his instigation, endeavored by means, sometimes confidential, to persuade him to make some explanation which would satisfy Col. BROOKS' friends with his failure to call on him for satisfaction for the offensive language used in his speech of the 21st of June last.

To show that I have not mistaken his purpose, I make the following quotation from his card. Speaking of language cut out of a note of mine to him, he says: "These few words disclose the desire of Mr. BROOKS, through persuasion, to get something which might satisfy his friends for neglecting me in his liberal calls on gentlemen for personal satisfaction." Now, I assert that nothing could be more unjust to Mr. BROOKS, and nothing more untrue than such a construction of what passed between Mr. BURLINGAME and myself.

The communications which I made to Mr. BURLINGAME from Mr. BROOKS were: 1st, His desire to know whether Mr. BURLINGAME would accept a call for satisfaction from him; 2d, That he (Mr. BROOKS) was satisfied with Mr. BURLINGAME's explanation, made in answer to the first question; 3d, That Mr. BROOKS desired to have a written statement, containing the substance of that explanation, to be used in his own justification; and that, on failure to obtain such a one, he would take some decided step in relation to the matter.

Now it never occurred to me that these communications, though made with all the courtesy of which I was capable, would be regarded as particularly persuasive in their character or in the circumstances under which they were made. Let the public judge. When I first waited on Mr. BURLINGAME for Mr. BROOKS, my personal acquaintance with him was very slight, and the accounts which had reached us of his views and expressions on public questions were not such as to commend him to public men. I certainly had no thought of offering him persuasions as to his personal affairs. I had a simple question to propound, and all I sought was to do it in a courteous and becoming manner. It seemed to me proper that it should be done *privately* and quietly, rather than with a flourish of trumpets and in the midst of a crowd. That it was to be entirely *confidential* I did not dream, because such an idea was inconsistent with the object of my mission. I had come not only to bear a message, but to carry back an answer. That answer might have been as plain and brief as Mr. BURLINGAME chose to make it. He might have said simply that he would accept, or that he would not accept. But, instead of this, he chose to enter at large into an exposition of his feelings towards Mr. BROOKS, and of the views which governed him in making his speech. In doing this he requested that many things said by him should be considered confidential, and these I have therefore not made public. I will say, however, as he seems to think that their publication would benefit him, that he can remove the seal of confidence whenever he chooses. All that was said by either party, with the times and places of our subsequent meetings, may all come forth at his call. I know no word that I spoke which now, as a gentleman and as the friend of Mr. BROOKS, I would not be perfectly willing should be known to the world.

In his last card, Mr. BURLINGAME has said:

"I owe it to truth to say that, from what I had heard and seen of him prior to his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had formed a high opinion of him; and that act, which I have properly stigmatized, I did think must have been abhorrent to his better nature. In remembrance of my opinion of him, and and feeling that through his conduct I could still detect traces of a gallantry which some day might cause him to condemn, as heartily as others do, his assault on Mr. SUMNER, I had a larger charity for him than did most of my friends. Indeed, I have been blamed for intimating the opinion that, in spite of that act, he was yet a brave man. Even as late as my conversation with Gen. LANE, when he stated that Mr. BROOKS desired a speedy meeting, I felt a glow of admiration for him as a gallant foeman; but I was wrong. The expressions of kindness for him, in which, following a proclivity of my heart, I had indulged, were entirely misplaced."

It was these "*expressions of kindness*" for Mr. BROOKS now publicly avowed by Mr. BURLINGAME, which in our first interview tended so much to satisfy me that there ought not to be a hostile meeting between them. Then it was that I suggested to Mr. BURLINGAME the propriety of saying nothing on the subject, because false rumors in relation to settlements often reopen difficulties.

As Mr. BURLINGAME admits that on our first interview I propounded a question from Mr. BROOKS which was categorical in its character, it clearly follows that the door was opened for a categorical answer on his part. He, however, voluntarily chose a different course. What his answer, in substance, was, appears to be conceded in the cards both of Mr. BURLINGAME and Mr. BROOKS. He said "that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) had no unkind feelings whatsoever for Mr. BROOKS, but, on the contrary, regarded him as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act, and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that Mr. BROOKS had taken exception to anything which he had said. In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them and their authors."

This is the substance of his answer, and in strength of expression is certainly not overstated. It omits many more expressions of good feeling to which he gave utterance. The mere intention to be parliamentary was not then insisted on. The phrase even was not mentioned.

Believing Mr. BURLINGAME to be sincere, I advised Mr. BROOKS, without hesitation, that he could pursue the matter no further. He agreed to accept the answer as satisfactory. Mr. BURLINGAME expressed himself gratified at that result. And I rejoiced to believe that the affair was honorably ended. To meet any contingency which might arise, however, I made a memorandum of the interview the next day after it happened.

Some days after this Mr. BROOKS informed me that, in consequence of remarks which he heard were common in certain circles about Washington, he considered it proper that he should have a written statement of the settlement as it had occurred. Regretting that the necessity for it had arisen, I prepared the statement at length, and on the day named in the cards of these gentlemen, I submitted it to Mr. BURLINGAME, with the request that he would look over it and say whether he would approve it.

When he had kept it at least a half-hour, I applied to him to know the result of his examination. With a strong compliment to my fairness, he said it was correct. In his recent card he says: "When I had read the first part I thought it did me justice." I can but presume that "the first part," so designated by Mr. BURLINGAME, included his answer to Mr. BROOKS' question. He would hardly have stopped short of examining that before answering as to the correctness of the statement.

When he informed me that it was correct, he expressed a desire to retain it longer in order to show it to a friend.

That evening he sought an interview with me to say that he had looked at my statement more carefully, and while he could deny the correctness of no expression attributed to him in it, yet by the [illegible] which had been made, it placed [illegible] an improper position, and, if published, would probably do him great injury at home. [illegible] attempted to agree upon such alterations [illegible] preserve the substance of the statement [illegible] shape, but were unable. [illegible]

[illegible]

BROOKS in the position of resolve and determination, not of persuasion. This, I say, would be evident from the whole note. When I said that Mr. BURLINGAME ought not to object to saying, in answer to that note, that he did not intend to reflect on Mr. BROOKS personally, I merely meant to say that he ought not to object to put in writing what he had so often declared to me verbally. He says truly that he did not answer in writing. I confess I was struck with the apparent ease with which he avoided writing. Had he written, as he in frankness might well have done, all question about his position then would now be put at rest. It would be comfortably or [illegible] clear.

He came to my seat and said, not what he states in his card, but simply that he would like to confer with a friend, and he asked if I would have any objection to unite in that conference.

I made no objection, but suggested that I might have a personal friend along, also. The meeting took place very speedily thereafter in one of the rooms of the Capitol; but my friend having previously left, I was alone with Mr. BURLINGAME.

In some conversation which occurred between Mr. BROOKS and myself that day, he had said that he was willing to accept any paper from Mr. BURLINGAME which disavowed the purpose to reflect on his courage or honor; and in the interview in the Capitol the only question of difference was that I contended for the disclaimer in that very language, because Mr. BURLINGAME's disclaimer in our former interview had gone fully to that extent. He contended that in disclaiming, as he was willing to do, any intention to reflect on the "personal character" of Mr. BROOKS, he included everything that makes up character, and that therefore it was unnecessary to insert the word *honor* expressly; and he stated that, in consequence of the probable effect of it elsewhere, he preferred not to use that word. After some discussion, being unable to agree with him upon the phraseology to be employed, I rose to leave the room, remarking that it appeared clear that the matter could not be arranged satisfactorily between us, and that I regretted to believe that nothing was left but for Mr. BROOKS to send him a note, which he would probably do in the course of that evening. Mr. BURLINGAME asked me to pause, and said that he preferred that the matter should not go out of my hands, and himself suggested a further conference at his own room that evening. This aspect of fact has been made necessary by the partial and delusive givings out of Mr. BURLINGAME about his refusal to allow the word honor to be inserted in his last disclaimer.

The conference called at Mr. BURLINGAME's room was attended by himself, Mr. Speaker BANKS, Mr. BOYCE, and myself. In opening up the matter on that occasion, I gave the history of my whole connection with it, and especially the first message of Mr. BROOKS and Mr. BURLINGAME's answer, the drawing up of the original statement, its being placed in Mr. BURLINGAME's hands, his declaration, after keeping it some time, that it was correct, and his subsequent objection to it on the ground that the grouping of his expressions in regard to Mr. BROOKS was such as, if published, would do him an injury. I then stated the history of our subsequent efforts to agree upon something which would be equivalent substantially to the first statement, and which might be free from the objection made to the "grouping" of that statement, all which was admitted by Mr. BURLINGAME. This brought up the question whether the word "honor" should be inserted, as I contended that it ought to be. Mr. BURLINGAME again urged that to disclaim any purpose to reflect on the "personal character" of Mr. BROOKS covered everything. Mr. BANKS thought it sufficient, and Mr. BOYCE promptly agreed with them. I replied that it appeared to me enough, but I apprehended that Mr. BROOKS would take a different view of it.

Mr. BURLINGAME suggested that Mr. BOYCE and myself, as friends of Mr. BROOKS, should advise him that it was sufficient, and that he would probably acquiesce in our opinion.

The paper drawn up, as before stated, was taken by Mr. BOYCE and myself to Mr. BROOKS, and we advised him that he ought to accept it as satisfactory. Several other friends being called in, all united in that opinion, and Mr. BROOKS accepted it accordingly.

It was published as an appendix to his speech, and remained before the public several days, when Mr. BURLINGAME's card appeared withdrawing it.

This recreated a difficulty which I had been glad to believe was closed. Its subsequent history is before the public. With that I have little to do. It is difficult, however, to resist the reflection that, if Mr. BURLINGAME's explanation as published by Mr. BROOKS was not true, it was unmanly in him to consent to give it; if it was true, it was weak and uncandid to withdraw it. As to its proper construction, I saw no room for doubt.

Mr. BURLINGAME had expressed himself to me, as appears from his card he might have expressed himself to others, so kindly to wards Mr. BROOKS, and so free from any purpose to reflect on his personal character, as, in my judgment, to have rendered it inhuman in Mr. BROOKS, under that explanation, to have pursued him further.

Mr. BURLINGAME's card is erroneous, then, in saying that in his verbal answer to my note of the 18th of July he suggested "that, as the matter seemed complicated, it might be better for us both to hold our future conversations in the presence of others." Instead of this, he merely remarked that he wished to advise with his friend, and asked if I would have any objection to meeting in conference with them. It is erroneous, further, in saying that I thought Mr. BROOKS would deem his position unsatisfactory, "*as it stands nothing*." I used no such expression. It would have been inappropriate. I never asked him to retract, or yield anything which he had said. I had merely asked if he would accept Mr. BROOKS' call. To this question he interposed an explanation; and the only question was as to the sufficiency of that explanation, and whether, as made at one time, it was the same which had been made at a former time.

But the most important and grossest error of his card is his attempt to represent Mr. BROOKS as seeking, through me, to persuade him to an explanation. As already stated, this is utterly unsustained by the facts, and nobody could know anything better than Mr. BURLINGAME knew these facts at the time he penned his card.

It appeared to me that justice to Mr. BROOKS required this explanation at my hands. Having made it, I leave the matter in its other aspects in his hands, well knowing, as I do, that he understands full well how to take care of his own honor.

TH. S. BOCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1856.

I have examined the foregoing card of Mr. BOCOCK, and, as far as it states facts purporting to fall within my knowledge, I find it fair, candid, and strictly true.

W. W. BOYCE.

AUG. 5, 1856.

Reply to Messrs. Burlingame and Campbell.

As the friend of Col. BROOKS, I feel called upon to make a statement of the facts connected with my mission to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

To the publication made by my friend, Mr. BURLINGAME has made a rejoinder, which has at least the merit of ingenuity, and in his behalf Mr. CAMPBELL has delivered an argument. There are but few points made by Mr. BURLINGAME to which any reply is necessary, and they will be disposed of in the order which will best explain the transaction, and dispel the mist which, by special pleading, Mr. BURLINGAME has obscured them.

1st. Mr. BURLINGAME asks "if he (Col. BROOKS) was afraid to go to Canada, the nearest neutral ground, why did he not name some other place?" The answer is, that Col. BROOKS, Mr. KEITT, and myself, who alone were in consultation, all concurred in regarding the designation of the "Clifton House" as a miserable subterfuge; and when I informed these gentlemen that upon inquiring of Mr. CAMPBELL what weapon his friend had selected, his response was, "What! you don't mean to have a fuss?" they, together with myself, held the naming by Mr. BURLINGAME of the "Clifton House" as a distinct and unequivocal back out, and as such we felt warranted to treat it.

(It is due to Mr. CAMPBELL to say that he disavows any recollection of the expression last quoted, though I am altogether confident that he used it, and so reported to my friend immediately afterwards.)

2d. Mr. BURLINGAME again asks, "Why did he (Col. BROOKS) linger in the District, where he was exposed to arrest?"

The answer is, that, after the receipt of Mr. BURLINGAME's note designating the "Clifton House" as the place of meeting, Colonel BROOKS and his friends deemed concealment no longer necessary. As long as my friend supposed there was any possibility of a meeting, he was beyond the reach of the officers of the law.

Colonel BROOKS and his friends regarded the naming of the "Clifton House" as a *back-out*, and that [illegible] out as atonement for Mr. BURLINGAME's speech, [illegible] was willing to grant Mr. BURLINGAME satisfaction should he desire it in consequence of Colonel BROOKS's published [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] both apprehended violence and insult from [illegible] along the way, and were well assured [illegible] would be subjected to arrest and many [illegible] in consequence of information which [illegible] sent from this city by telegraph. Nor would [illegible] been mistaken, as the following extract [illegible] a Canada paper—the *Journal and Express* [illegible] published *before* the day of meeting designated by Mr. BURLINGAME, abundantly proves:

"A SHOOTING MATCH.—Those who can spare time, and have any inclination of witnessing a real Yankee [illegible] can be gratified by a visit to the Falls to-morrow [illegible]"

[illegible]

The challenge has been accepted by Mr. BURLINGAME, who named the terms as follows: Ground, Canada, near the Clifton House; time, [illegible] Saturday next; weapons, rifles; pace, fifty. Mr. BURLINGAME is en route for Canada. Mr. BROOKS, I learn, had not left this P. M. H.

How many other informers have telegraphed to other, and how many places, has not yet transpired. Nor will the public fail to recognize in "H." a friend of Mr. BURLINGAME, when it is remembered that both my friend and myself were uninformed as to the weapon or distance, each of which seems to have been determined upon before Mr. BURLINGAME's departure from this city, notwithstanding Mr. CAMPBELL "declined any negotiation at that time having reference to weapons as premature."

I now come to the argument of Mr. CAMPBELL. The contradictions into which he has plunged are numerous and glaring.

He says "no hostile meeting was proposed by the note, and (therefore) I agreed to render the desired service;" and in the next breath he adds that "Mr. BURLINGAME had authorized him, in the event of our objecting to time or place in his absence, I (Mr. CAMPBELL) should change either or both at my (his) discretion." Again, when asked by me what weapons were to be used, he "declined any negotiation at that time having reference to weapons as premature." And yet Mr. CAMPBELL asserts that Mr. BURLINGAME said to him that if my friend was anxious to "negotiate, &c., he would, if necessary, go even to South Carolina." If Mr. CAMPBELL really believed that "no hostile meeting was proposed," what occasion was there to leave this city?

If, on the contrary, a "hostile meeting" was understood, how could Mr. CAMPBELL regard "any reference to weapons as premature?" Could it have been his purpose to send my friend all the way to Canada to fight without any weapon whatever? Or did he intend him to take an armory of every description of weapon simply to negotiate.

And again: Mr. CAMPBELL was instructed to deliver the note to his friend to Mr. BROOKS, in person, as soon as he could be found, this being deemed the proper course because he, (Col. BROOKS) had not named in *his note any person to receive it*." So, it appears that it was deemed improper to deliver to me the reply to a note borne by myself because my name was not mentioned in the note of my friend; and yet Mr. CAMPBELL, whose name also does not appear in the note of his friend, assumes to have been invested with plenary powers—except in the very unimportant particular of naming the weapon to be used.

The pretended willingness of Mr. BURLINGAME to "go even to South Carolina unless for a peaceful settlement," indeed is contradicted by Mr. BURLINGAME himself; for he says: "Where is a friend's country for me? Is it *here* where my comrades are smitten down without warning?" If Mr. BURLINGAME regards Bladensburg or the Delaware, Maryland, or Virginia lines, as the "enemy's country," and therefore designated Canada, it is simply ridiculous to profess a willingness to go to South Carolina, unless it was in reality to negotiate.

Mr. CAMPBELL, for political effect, charges Colonel BROOKS, by implication, with stigmatizing the entire North as mobs and assassins, &c. Colonel BROOKS never made so sweeping a denunciation, and his allusion was alone to free negroes and Republicans.

It now remains to answer Mr. CAMPBELL's argumentative propositions. He affects to scorn the "written *code duello*," and yet challenges authority for the following propositions:

1st. That the challenging party may, in his message, make any restrictions either as to time or place of *meeting*.

2d. That in selecting the place the challenged party is circumscribed, geographically, by any lines of latitude or longitude.

3d. That when the *place* is fixed by the party entitled to the selection, the challenger may retire from the field on his objection to distance, (if within one day's travel,) or from fear of "bailiffs and constables."

I take pleasure in giving the "authorities" to Mr. CAMPBELL, and trust that when he reads the last paragraph that I quote, he will appreciate my loyalty towards his friend. In the 2d chapter, on the 12th page, of the "Code of Honor," (edited by Gov. JOHN L. WILSON, of South Carolina, which book is the only "authority" known and acknowledged in America, and adopted by clubs in England,) will be found the following paragraphs, numbered 2 and 3, which seem to have some bearing on the points in question:

"2. Upon the acceptance of the challenge the seconds make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, in which each party is entitled to a perfect equality. The old notion that the party challenged was authorized to name the time, place, distance, and weapon, has been long since exploded, nor would a man of chivalric honor use such a right if he possessed it. The time must be as soon as practicable, *the place such as had ordinarily been used where the parties are*, the distance usual, and the weapon, that which is most generally used.

"3. If the [illegible] to agree to [illegible] usual in time, *place*, distance and weapon, do not yield the point, and tender in writing what is usual in each; and if he refuse to give satisfaction, *then your friend may post him*."

I did not tender in *writing* the "usual" place, because Mr. CAMPBELL regarded "any reference to weapons as premature," and thereby impressed me with the belief that he was invested with no adequate power in the premises. I could not make the tender to Mr. BURLINGAME *in person*, because Mr. CAMPBELL had said that his friend "could not be seen in the District."

To Mr. CAMPBELL's fourth proposition, which is "that under mutual agreement not to give publicity, one party is authorized to publish the affair through the press without the knowledge or consent of the other," I reply, that Mr. BURLINGAME, having denied satisfaction to Col. BROOKS by declining to name a *place*, "such as had ordinarily been used *where the parties are*," Col. BROOKS had but two alternative courses—either to pass him over to my hands, as directed in the third paragraph of the code, or to expose him to the public contempt of gentlemen; which latter alternative was elected by Col. BROOKS expressly to avoid involving me as his friend.

I ask the perusal of the following correspondence, and call attention to the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME delivered a speech at "Dayton," Ohio, which is in Mr. CAMPBELL's district, on the 30th ultimo, and that there is a telegraphic communication between Washington and Dayton.

JOSEPH LANE.

Aug. 5—Tuesday evening.

General Lane to Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Colonel BROOKS returned to this place last night. I have just had my first interview with him since the appearance of your and Mr. BURLINGAME's card. You say that Mr. BURLINGAME was willing to meet Colonel BROOKS at any other place than Canada to adjust their differences. You did not tell me so, although I told you *that Canada was inconvenient*. On the contrary, you left me under the impression that Mr. BURLINGAME would not meet Colonel BROOKS at any other place than Canada. I so informed Colonel BROOKS, and advised him to give the matter no further notice. Inasmuch, however, as you now say that Mr. BURLINGAME was willing to meet Colonel BROOKS at another place, I am authorized and requested to say that he expects Mr. BURLINGAME to designate some other place that is convenient and acceptable to both parties, and awaits his answer to this suggestion.

In behalf of my friend, I am authorized to name any place of meeting within ten miles of Washington, or accept any place that either you or your friend may name within one hundred miles.

Secrecy and dispatch are requested and desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell to Gen. Lane.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1856—1 P. M.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to reply to the note which you handed to me between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

On the 26th inst., Mr. BURLINGAME having returned to the city, I gave him a written statement of the facts in regard to my connection with his "difference" with Col. BROOKS, having previously shown to you that portion of the same which recites the substance of our conversation when I delivered to you Mr. BURLINGAME's note, and having made such alterations as your memory suggested.

It will be remembered that at the time you said the place was inconvenient, I replied that the note was responsive to the call, and that you had not then conferred with Col. BROOKS on the subject. I thought then, and still think, that any objection to the place should have been in writing, and had reason to believe that you entertained the same opinion, from the fact that when we separated you said you would have an interview with Col. BROOKS, and would deliver to me on the next day any communication he might deem it proper to make.

No communication was handed to me, and the only knowledge imparted to me or to Mr. BURLINGAME of Col. BROOKS' *dissatisfaction as to the place designated came through the public press*.

Col. BROOKS and Mr. BURLINGAME having both announced to the public that the matter was at an end, my authority necessarily ceased when I handed to the latter my statement of the 26th. I therefore respectfully return your note, in order that you may take such steps to communicate with Mr. BURLINGAME as you may deem proper.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. JOSEPH LANE, Washington.

Gen. Lane to Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I beg to say that as I am ignorant of the [illegible] of Mr. BURLINGAME, and with a view to [illegible] communicating with him, that I shall await his [illegible] or return to this city until Tuesday morning [illegible] and in the event of not learning his address [illegible] I shall [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Campbell to Gen. Lane.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1856.

GENERAL: I have read the note which you handed to me an hour since.

I supposed you understood that my connection with Mr. BURLINGAME's matter, which led to our correspondence, [illegible] ceased on the 26th ult. Since then I have not received anything in reference to his "address," and cannot take the [illegible] of your application to me in regard to it.

I know of no acts of Mr. B. from [illegible] which he or his friends would shrink, and am, therefore, at a loss to understand your design in using "an expose" "if he does not return."

If, however, you have reference to your letter and my reply of yesterday, or to any act of mine, I beg to assure you that you need not delay your [illegible] "until Tuesday morning."

I am, Sir, very truly, yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. JOS. LANE.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

It is generally conceded that the State has gone Democratic—the returns so far as received leading strongly in that direction. The contest is not, however, regarded as an indication of the result in November.

In this city, the contest for Judge of the Court of Appeals resulted in favor of DUVALL, the Democratic Candidate, who is elected by 1,000 majority over his Know-Nothing competitor.

Lexington elects a Democratic Marshal by a handsome majority. The highest American vote in the city was 3,437, and the highest Independent vote 676.

The Democratic majority in Scott County is [illegible], a gain of 276 as compared with the vote for Governor last year.

Owen County gives a Democratic majority of [illegible], a gain of 170 as compared with the election in [illegible].

In Nelson County the vote is [illegible] from last year—the Democrats at the present [illegible] having a majority of [illegible].

In Mason County the Democratic gain is very heavy,—being 777 over last year, when the Know-Nothings were [illegible] ahead on the Gubernatorial vote. The present Democratic majority is [illegible], and the entire gain 777.

Oldham gives a Democratic majority of [illegible], a gain of 186.

In Henry County the Democratic gain is [illegible]—majority this year, 115.

Harrison County gives the Democrats [illegible] majority, and a clear gain of [illegible].

Hart County the Democratic majority is [illegible], a gain of 67.

"Benton" County returns a Democratic majority of [illegible].

The Counties of Barren, Newport, and Covington are also reported to have returned Democratic majorities.

In Woodford County the Americans have a majority of 570, a gain of 244 over the vote for Governor at the last election.

Pendleton gives an American majority of [illegible]—a loss of 219 from the vote of '55.

In Henderson County, the American majority is 50—loss since last year, 174.

In Hardin County, the American loss is heavy—the majority at present being only [illegible], against [illegible] last year.

Glasgow gives an American majority of 47; Shelbyville, 105, and Frankfort [illegible].

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A private dispatch received here by telegraph says the Democrats have carried the Lexington (Ky.) Judicial District by a large majority. The competitor was the present American Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The following American majorities are reported: Bullitt County, [illegible]; Hart, [illegible]; Hardin, [illegible]; Boone, [illegible]; Franklin, [illegible]; Grant, [illegible].

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.—Nelson County, [illegible]; Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison and [illegible] average [illegible] each.

In the Ninth District, MOORE, Dem., for Circuit Judge, has [illegible] majority.

The Democrats gain generally.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

In this city the vote for Governor is as follows: TRUS. H. BENTON, 5,139; R. C. EWING, (K. N.) [illegible]; TRUSTEN POLK, (Anti-Benton,) 3,1[illegible].

BLAIR's majority for Congress will be about [illegible].

Pike County gives POLK and the whole Democratic State ticket about 75 majority.

In Marion County the entire American ticket is elected by three hundred to four hundred and fifty majority.

Genevieve County—POLK's majority over EWING [illegible]; BENTON got only 19 votes in the county.

Monroe County—Reported 350 majority for BENTON.

Ralls County—200 majority for EWING.

St. Charles County—BENTON 200 majority. One Whig and one Democratic Representative elected in this county.

Cole County—POLK beats EWING 300, and BENTON beats POLK about 75.

Howard County—Reported 350 majority for POLK.

Clinton County—Reported 150 majority for POLK.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The returns of the election in Ohio thus far received show that in ten counties the Republicans have a majority of 1,950 votes. TIMOTHY DAVIS, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, was largely ahead.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A private dispatch says that Dubuque City, Iowa, gives a Democratic majority of [illegible].

Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Dispatches received here report that, in the election throughout Arkansas, on Monday last, the Democrats were generally successful.

Commissioners of Emigration.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, when a report of all the cases of yellow fever that have occurred at Quarantine was transmitted to the Board by Dr. HARRIS, accompanied with the request that it should not be published. Considerable discussion ensued, some of the Commissioners arguing that the suppression of the report would create more alarm in the public mind than its publication. We are, of course, ignorant of its contents, as the reporters were not allowed to see it, or to learn anything of its nature.

The customary statement submitted to the Board shows that, up to the present date, there have arrived at this port this year 74,171 emigrants. To the same date last year there had arrived 87,1[illegible], showing a decrease in 1856 of 13,[illegible]. The number of inmates in the Institutions was 1,5[illegible], while last year at the same date there were 2,3[illegible], being a decrease for 1856 of 7[illegible]. A report was submitted by Superintendent KENNEDY, showing that there were landed at Castle Garden, during the month of July, 15,[illegible] emigrants, from [illegible] ships. These emigrants brought with them in cash $[illegible], averaging nearly $[illegible] each.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, as usual, at the Mayor's office. The following decisions were made:

Schooner *Adolphe*, from Rio Janeiro. Port sickly. Cargo allowed to be lightered and sent to City.

Brig *Maria Francisca*, from Port-au-Prince. Allowed to lighter cargo and send to City, if all are well.

Schooner *Eagle*, from Sagua la Grande, with molasses. All well—port doubtful. Cargo to be lightered.

Bark *Mary Bertha*, from Sagua la Grande. All well—sugar on board. Port doubtful. Cargo to be lightered.

Bark *Baron*, from St. Jago. Captain died in port—one man sent to Hospital. Cargo to be lightered 15 days after arrival, if all are well.

Brig *Bellflower*, from Cienfuegos. All well—with sugar and molasses. Port doubtful. Cargo to be lightered after 15 days, if all are well.

Bark *Sachem*, St. Jago, all well, cargo sugar; port sickly, cargo to be lightered in 15 days.

Brig *Marvin*, Remedios, all well, sugar and molasses; port healthy; allowed to proceed to the City.

Bark *Rosa*, Cienfuegos, all well, sugar, molasses and [illegible]; port sickly; to be lightered after 15 days.

Steamer [illegible] allowed to Governor's Island.

[illegible]

[illegible] was allowed to proceed.

The cargo of the schooner *Flotwood*, from [illegible], consisting of rum, logwood and [illegible] hogsheads of sugar, to be discharged [illegible] immediately.

[illegible] vessels now at Quarantine from Turks Island [illegible] allowed to proceed to the direction of the Health Officer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 1, 1856.

If it were not [illegible], we would say to the people who have not yet come, but are thinking of coming to Saratoga, "stay away," for we are already so full, so jammed, packed and crowded, that there is not room for another of the smallest specimens of [illegible]. "Never before so many," is the continual utterance [illegible]. "Why?" we often ask and philosophize upon, but echo answers, "why?" and nothing more substantial ever comes to our relief. But though there are more people, there is said to be less "going on" than usual—not so much fashion, not so much gayety, and not nearly so many flirtations. Alas, we wonder what used to be, when we look around us and see what is.

"I should never think of coming to Saratoga for a wife," said [illegible] bachelor who has been there [illegible] "It is a miserable place to look for a wife," but whether he thinks so or not, we think quite the contrary. Who does not know that these pale delicate creatures that have scarcely strength for their morning toilet, and never get fairly through them till eight o'clock, and then go languishing down to the Spring to sip a half a glass of water, to come languishing back to make a breakfast by tasting of a dozen dishes and pronouncing each "miserable stuff" and "wondering they never have anything fit to eat at a hotel," would make a wife about as useful as a summer rose, or a garden lily, which the first rude wind would blight. Who that has any sense would tell by the way a lady "goes in and out," in a place like this, where she is continually thrown off her guard, and exposed to all manner of temptation, how she would conduct herself in a less trying position through life? And if an acquaintance is to be formed, the formal visit which [illegible] in its great regard for the well-being of its sons and daughters, allows him to make her at home, would not develop her character as much in a year as the informal tête-à-tête of a week in these offices and on these piazzas! But what matter is it to us? Flirtations are rife enough even this reputed dull season, without aid of us, and matches do not need us to kindle them, nor hearts one single stroke of our pen in order to ignite them.

But the whole earth and "all that therein is" just now [illegible], for "the heavens are [illegible] and the earth ashes." Our Summers are never too long, the green leaf fades all too early, and the flower gives back its bloom; but this season they are yielding to premature decay. The trees, the lawns, and the gay parterre have already an Autumn tinge. But, what is of even more consequence, the trailing skirts and profuse embroideries are assuming the same unwelcome hue, for "the water is low in the" washtubs, and for washing and ironing there is none to be had. All this, with the inevitable speed which ladies make of "these articles," with their hoops of four feet diameter and eight and a half of circumference, make the unpropitious clouds, which now promise and then withhold, objects of the most intense interest. Are there no modern Elijahs, and has faith lost its efficacy?

"Not so much beauty and not so much fashion," and yet these make the material of which letters must be composed—from Saratoga. [illegible]

[illegible] Congress Hall, as a lady passed [illegible]

[illegible] "The Duchess," she is called [illegible]

[illegible]

than a thousand dollars will do it respectably!"

We have transcribed only one character upon our pages; but we have [illegible] is a constant review passing [illegible] in no two a shade of [illegible]. We entered the dining-room one morning to take our accustomed seat, and found [illegible] to dispute it with an honest countryman, whose fair proportions convinced us that Falstaff was no poet's creation. He yielded, but to take another to which he had no more right or title, and then vented his honest indignation saying, "Well, it's the strangest tavern ever I see; I was never anywhere afore but what I could set where I was a mind to."

There are plenty of dignitaries of high and low degree; old men that have bid farewell to the bustle and struggle and toil of life, and wear their honors meekly; young men still struggling and striving for the bubbles of ambition, that will burst and leave them wrecked and stranded; dowager women, who have grown old also, scheming and climbing, but are not willing (we wonder why it is) to yield the field of conquest and the strife for admiration to those who come after them, quietly retiring to more sober and becoming pleasures; and there are belles dressing and panting and planning for what will bring them the same unsatisfying result. There are men bloated and reeking with the slime of dissipation and vice, who are welcome to circles the most *recherché*, while the ladies who bow and smile and talk sweetly, start back with horror and virtuous indignation at the appearance of a woman on whom suspicion, and suspicion only, has cast her shadow.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and especially to fill watering-place hotels. It is a funny world and a great country, and nowhere is this so evident as at Saratoga. Let him who would learn take counsel. OBSERVER.

MORE OF THE BIBLE UNION.

Letter from Rev. Doctor Maclay.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with care in your paper of the 26th of July ult., the official reply of the Managers of the Bible Union to my letter addressed to Rev. JOHN I. FULTON. The labored attempt to reduce the whole question as to "the present condition and practical working" of a great institution to points of mere personal interest, may serve to divert attention and perplex inquiry, but scarcely deserves to be called "a reply," while all the material allegations remain unanswered. As, however, some matters of minor importance have been unduly magnified, it may be well to notice them briefly.

My statement that "instead of their being forty individuals actually engaged in translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and often stated, there had not been more than twenty-three or twenty-four," is met by the statement that, while in Great Britain, I had copied and published an official statement of the Secretary, in which he says, "the number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union does not vary far from forty;" adding in reference to this, "In none of the above members do we embrace those scholars (of whom there are many) that render collateral aid;" which, so far from disproving or even contradicting my statement, fully corroborates it.

The officers now say that "the Secretary's statement was that more than twenty responsible persons had been directly engaged by the American Bible Union in the revision of the English Scriptures; and that with those whom they engaged on our suggestion, the number was between thirty and forty." "Stronger announcements than these," they add, "have never been made by the Secretary, or any other officer of the Union, so far as known to us." Yet, in a printed statement, officially indorsed by W. H. WYCKOFF, Esq., Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE and others, referring to "the revision of the English Bible," it is said, "The number of revisers and translators employed is about thirty, holding their connections in at least eight different denominations." This was published, by authority, in August, 1854, previous to which date, according to a list of the revisers taken from the records of the Bible Union now in my possession, and certified as complete and correct by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, acting as Recording Secretary of the Board, the number of revisers was less than twenty.

The examples of revision, which I gave to illustrate the danger of departing from the established rule, and dispensing with the examination of other scholars, were taken from a bound volume, now in my possession, which had been stereotyped for more than a year previous, after having been sent to the Secretary of the Bible Union as "finished," in compliance with the fourth rule of the special instructions to revisers, and recommended for publication by the Committee on Versions. How this can be justly characterized as "going behind the Bible Union," and attempting such "liberties with a reviser" as to outrage "propriety," "magnanimity," and "justice"—"a course of proceeding that cannot be justified on any pretence"—surpasses my comprehension. I can dispose, in a word, of the assertion that I have endeavored "to interfere between a reviser's conscience and his work." I have at different times, when requested by a reviser, or when the occasion seemed to call for it, expressed my views as to various renderings, without any intention of dictating, or infringing the liberty of conscience. If this is deemed reprehensible, what must be thought of one of these signers presenting to a reviser the alteration by him of the translation of a single word in his work as a condition of its publication?

In regard to my statement, that important changes had been made in the Committees on Versions and Finance, the reply is silent in respect to the latter Committee; and, in relation to the former, it is said, "only one real change was made of members acting in that Committee. Another person was substituted for Rev. O. B. JUDD, LL. D." Whether the change was "real" or imaginary, the reader himself can judge, from the fact that, until the death of Dr. CONE, the Committee on Versions consisted of Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., Rev. T. J. Conant, D. D., Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D., Rev. W. C. Duncan, D. D., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Rev. W. Norton, Rev. J. [illegible], Rev. O. B. Judd, LL. D., Rev. J. W. Sarles, Rev. S. Baker, D. D., and W. H. Wyckoff, Esq.; and after the change referred to in my letter, it embraced only the following: Rev. S. Baker, D. D., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Rev. J. W. Sarles, W. H. Wyckoff, Esq., and J. T. Smith, Esq.

I am charged with having made an attack upon Dr. CONANT and of having complained of the salary which he receives. This does great injustice both to the spirit and letter of my remarks. Towards Dr. CONANT I have no unkind feelings; and his letter, the secret use of which is [illegible], would have passed unnoticed, had its representations been confined to me personally. But regarding it, not merely as adapted to impair my personal influence, but as an unwarrantable interference in a pending investigation from which he should have stood aloof, I was compelled to speak of the circumstances which furnish the only adequate explanation of his course.

As to "the known feelings of Dr. MACLAY in reference to our first President," I would simply say, that no man has ever heard me utter a word which could be tortured into disrespect to Dr. CONE or his memory. Nor am I conscious of ever having had a feeling which could prompt such a word. No man ever respected or loved him more truly than myself. But well as I loved him and happy as I was in the enjoyment of his intimate confidence, I should shrink from arraying the feelings of his friends against any man by representing that man as his enemy, nor would I dare to use his testimony in vindication of myself, when such testimony could not be corroborated by other disinterested [illegible]. [illegible] cannot be too careful how they presume to speak for the dead.

It is said, "that the employés of these rooms, exclusive of revisers, are paid from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, is a simple mistake which the Treasurer's report made to the Union annually will disprove." *My statement was, that* the number of persons regularly employed in the rooms has so increased as to involve an expenditure from the funds of the Union for this class of employes alone, *at the rate of* between $4,000 and $5,000 per annum. The fallacy of the reply to this point makes it necessary for me to specify the salaries, while I suppress the names of the persons employed at the time of the late investigation of the Committee of ten.

Mr. ——,	at the rate of	$1,500 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	1,000 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	312 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	416 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	200 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	624 per annum.
Mr. ——,	at the rate of	78 per annum.
Total	....	$4,130 per annum.

We are informed that no member of the Committee on Versions is among the revisers, and that "none will be on the final Committee." In thus presuming to declare of whom the final Committee shall or shall not consist, we have a significant admission of that assumption of power which is in the same connection so *carefully disclaimed*.

Much stress is laid in the reply, on the fact that *Dr. Maclay himself was not present* in some meetings when matters of which he speaks were transacted. The signers of this reply seem to forget that many things affirmed in this statement, and occupying no inconsiderable portion of it, transpired in a Committee of which no one of their own number but WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF, Esq., was a member.

In regard to myself, they say "He had free access to every document in the archives of the Union, and whenever he desired it, copies of them were *furnished for his personal use*." Whether they have all had the same opportunity and improved it with equal diligence, or have made their statements more upon information and belief, I do *not know*.

There are some other matters of minor moment, a complete answer to which will be found in my first letter. The most essential points in that letter have not been fairly met. I stated that extensive alterations had been made in the Greek text, and that no such work had been authorized by the Constitution or rules of the Bible Union. The alterations are admitted, and to say that they "are merely the suggestions of an individual reviser, and in no way compromise the Bible Union," or that "they have never been approved in any way by the Union—nor even published as specimens of revision," is not "a sufficient reply," inasmuch as it does not show the authority of the Board or officers to employ revisers to make such revisions of the Greek text.

Whether the character of the Bible Union is compromised by such alterations or mutilations of the Greek text made by revisers of the Union if it admits of a question, is a matter of opinion. The only essential point here is, whether the work itself is legitimate and authorized. But in the reply this is carefully evaded.

Without either denying or attempting to justify the renderings cited by me to illustrate the character of the translations made by the revisers of the Bible Union, except by declaring that "the Bible Union is in no way responsible for them," the signers of this reply say that "*if anything worse could have been discovered, it no doubt would have been published.*" Let the reader give as little heed to the imputation conveyed in this expression as I do, and remember what is hereinbefore stated, that these renderings were taken from a work, selected by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee on Versions for publication, and already stereotyped for that purpose. Then let him observe that, without denying the allegation that numerous manuscript versions have been for months and years in the hands of the Secretary, under the inspection of the Committee on Versions, without being recommended for publication, they go on, in the same connection, to say, "we hold it to be our duty to endeavor to avoid the publication of any revision which, on the whole, taking all circumstances into view, would not be beneficial," thus forcing upon us the inference that a great majority of all the revisions made for the Bible Union, being so withheld from the public, are, "on the whole," inferior to the one from which my examples were taken.

I have carefully and conscientiously refrained from making any unnecessary exposure prejudicial to the cause of truth, and I am determined to maintain this position, whatever imputation may be cast upon my motives or statements. But if any well-disposed inquirer desires further information in regard to "the more objectionable renderings," they can be given in a personal interview without the injury incident to their indiscriminate perusal.

To the averment that instead of a simple collation of authorities within the limits of the rule, I found extensive notes of a doctrinal and practical nature, alike foreign to the work of translation, inconsistent with the object of the Union, and laying the foundation for a conflict of sentiments, which belonged alone to the province of interpretation, it is replied:

"The rule upon this subject is contained in the following preamble and resolutions, which brother MACLAY might have heard, had he attended the meetings of the Board while he was President:

"Inasmuch as the Bible Union is not an ecclesiastical or theological body, and its sole object is to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures; and

Inasmuch as doctrinal and theological discussions have been introduced into the notes of some of our revisers, not necessary to the translation, nor to the authorities sustaining it, but likely, if published under the sanction of the Bible Union, to give the impression that we are seeking to introduce doctrinal views rather than merely to secure a pure version; therefore,

Resolved, That the introduction of such notes ought to be carefully avoided, and the revisers be required to confine themselves to their original instructions on this subject; also,

Resolved, That whenever deviations from this course on the part of any reviser is observed, his attention be called to them, and a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to him, and he be requested to withdraw any notes that are not included within the design of the Union."

Here the existence of such notes, as well as their objectionable character, is fully admitted, but the officers, by erroneously representing these preambles and resolutions as containing "the rule" upon this subject, leaves the reader to infer that all such notes were introduced previous to the adoption of any rule. Whereas the only *rule*, properly so called, for the guidance of a reviser in this matter, was adopted as early as 1852, before the work of revision commenced, and incorporated with the "special instructions to the Revisers of the English New Testament." On the contrary, the above preamble and resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Board subsequent to the investigation of the Committee of Ten. That revisers are allowed to make such notes, notwithstanding the rule and all the resolutions against them, we are compelled to believe by what the officers elsewhere say in their reply, viz.: "It has not been customary for our Board after furnishing a reviser with a copy of our general rules to compel him to their strictest observance in every respect, as we should probably interpret them."

My position in relation to the plan of revision has been egregiously misrepresented by the officers in their reply. They say:

"Dr. MACLAY's own plan of revision was, as he now acknowledges, materially different from that devised and prosecuted by Dr. CONE and the Board, and adopted with perfect unanimity by the Bible Union. Dr. MACLAY says in his pamphlet:

'*The plan of revision adopted by the Board differs materially from what seemed to me the best.*'

Had this been known or suspected, we seriously doubt whether the Bible Union would ever have chosen Dr. MACLAY as its President. It now appears, both from the pamphlet and from the letters which he wrote in March last to Dr. CONANT, that he was always opposed to the employment of scholars of different denominations in the revision of the New Testament.

He wished to have only *one* man employed by the Union, and him a Baptist! and for him to have the whole charge of the revision, and to have the privilege of employing another to assist him, if he wished.

And now the pamphlet declares that Dr. MACLAY was profoundly ignorant of the plan, and on this account he professes to abandon the whole enterprise."

Now, it is true, that before the final adoption of any plan by the Union, it was my judgment that the Revision of the New Testament should be committed to the charge of one man, and at that time the other officers of the Union were of the same opinion, and would have united in carrying out such a plan had they not failed in their endeavors to secure the man of their choice. But I never deemed it essential that such translator should be a Baptist, or that he should be restricted in his selection of assistants to any one denomination. As, however, the plan finally adopted by the Union, in which I, with others, acquiesced, contemplated the apportionment of the New Testament among a large number of translators, I always desired that the most competent scholars should be selected, irrespective of their ecclesiastical connections. And since its adoption, I have never advocated nor desired any alteration in it; on the contrary, my objections were made to an alleged alteration of the plan and to deviations from it. The above extract from my letter is garbled, and, taken out of its connection, perverts the plain meaning of my language, and my letter nowhere "declares that Dr. MACLAY was profoundly ignorant of the plan."

I am indebted to you, as are the community, *who have a deep interest in the proper conduct of* the public press, and the proper management of public institutions, for the unsolicited publication of my first letter. Your course has been especially serviceable to the community, from the fact that the papers and periodicals under the control of *the Union have* been employed in disseminating the "reply" among thousands who would otherwise have remained ignorant of the statements so unfairly represented in that reply.

Very respectfully,
ARCHIBALD MACLAY.

FROM KANSAS.

Condition of Affairs in Lawrence—Citizens Assaulted on the Highway—Outrages upon Free-State Men—A Vigilance Committee Proposed—New Development of Squatter Sovereignty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

An uneasy quiet, boding dire ill, just now, rests upon us. Movements of great importance to the peace of our Territory are on foot, and your readers must not be at all surprised to be soon informed of another development of Squatter Sovereignty. I say an uneasy quiet now exists in Kansas, but you must not understand by this remark that things are in that state that would be called quiet with you. *The great Pro-Slavery machine for* grinding out our liberties, under color of law, is just at the present time *inactive*. *Yet life* and property are cheap indeed all about us. A few incidents, for the truth of which I can vouch, will *convey you an idea of our every-day life.*

CITIZENS ASSAILED.

One of our citizens—a daguerrean artist—while riding into town, last week just at dusk, having been out on business, was met by three ruffians, knocked off his horse, robbed of every cent about him—also of his pistol—and then stretched on the ground, two holding his hands and feet, while the third one jumped upon him, stamping his body in the earth and leaving him almost senseless. He succeeded in getting help after they ran off, and to-day is in a very critical state of health. A physician attends him.

A day or two before, another of our townsmen was out some six miles, and noticed a band of several men on horseback making for him. They overtook him, and, with little or no ceremony, took his horse and pistols away and what change he had, and then let him go.

About a mile from town, last Tuesday week, a neighbor of mine, whose house is some two miles distant from my own, was awakened from his sleep by noise outside. Upon getting up and striking a light, he discovered a ruffian's face at a pane of glass in one of the front windows, and on examining the back window, saw another. He then got his boys up and began to get his arms ready, when they eloped, not till they had attempted to steal his horse, but were prevented. This matter of horse-stealing has become an alarming evil. Our Free-State friends are actually obliged to watch, by night and day, their horses. No one of them hardly has escaped losing one or more horses, taken by our enemies prowling about all the time. Last Sunday, the 27th inst., three families passed through town from the southern part of the Territory. They were formerly from Illinois, and told us their story, and seemed to tell the truth. They said they had been driven from their claims which they had been on about a year, and upon which they had made considerable improvements. They had left corn growing in the field, and had gathered up their stock and household goods and were then on their route for Iowa. They had some thirty head of cattle along with them. They said the Pro-Slavery ruffians had given them notice to leave, and threatened them with death if they returned; that a large force of the ruffians had collected in camp, in the southern part of the Territory, and were out nightly committing depredations.

Still another outrage. An old man by the name of GLEASON, some eight miles south of us, had both his horses taken last week, and received word next day from COLEMAN, the murderer of Dow, then in the camp above referred to, that he had got his horses and that he, GLEASON, might get them if he could. This rascal COLEMAN has been a lion with the Ruffian Party and the Territorial officers ever since he killed DOW. He now leads one of the guerrilla bands which is harassing the settlers.

Goaded on by these and similar outrages, a party of men a few nights since waited upon one LAHAY, whose house has been the *head-quarters of the Ruffians* on the Wakarusa, *and where it* was understood a lot of the stolen property of the sack of Lawrence was housed, and demanded a full delivery of all arms and other property belonging to Free-State men then about the premises. Seeing that resistance would avail him nothing, he permitted them to search. They did so, and captured some thirty stand of arms, including ten or twelve of the rifles taken in the Spring, at Franklin, from the teamster taking them to Lawrence.

LAHAY was so terrified that the next day he had a company of troops stationed around him. So we see how the army is used. When a Pro-Slavery depôt of stolen property is broken up, then the troops are on hand, but let a Free-State man be knocked down and robbed—even killed—all is right.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN AGAIN.

It will be recollected that the Free-State men cleaned this place out several weeks ago, when they retook their stolen property. Since then a company of 31 Georgians has been quartered upon them, and last Sunday week these Ruffians cruelly beat one of the citizens and kicked up a fight generally. The next night or the next night but one these Ruffians were waited upon by some gentlemen *sub rosa* and had their head-quarters burned down literally to the ground—they vamosing the ranche suddenly. This created a great stir among the Opposition. They allege that Free-State men are burning houses and turning families out of doors, &c.—the old story.

A PROPOSITION FROM THE RUFFIANS.

The Lecompton folks now propose to us in Lawrence to form a Vigilance Committee in which both parties shall join, and they propose to pattern after the California Committee. What will come of it I cannot tell, but it shows that they pretend to feel that the laws do not give sufficient security to life and property.

I said you might soon look for a new development of Squatter sovereignty. The Missourians are collecting in large forces along the line of Nebraska, and say that the Northern emigrants shall not come over, and General SMITH winks at their thus collecting. Already they have cannon up there, and they know they will not be dispersed by the troops. If they do attempt to stop our friends in that line, there will be shooting sure. General SMITH has publicly said, that if LANE came over or any large body of emigrants he would proclaim martial law and say to the Missourians that it was a free fight.

Also, the taxes are to be paid forthwith, Marshal FAIN says. Now this cannot be done without causing such trouble in Kansas as she has not yet seen.

AN ATTEMPTED ARREST BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

On Monday, the 27th, Marshal FAIN marched into Lawrence with writs of attachment for five of our citizens, for contempt of Court. He had twelve Dragoons with him, but went out again without finding any one to lay hold of. It seems that a Justice of the Peace had ordered Col. J. G. EMERY and others to appear before him to testify in a case they knew nothing about. The Colonel refused to go whereupon the troops and Mr. FAIN came out as above. FAIN declared he would never come again except with the old [illegible]. Why he did not take the parties referred to I know not, except he did not happen to see them. I afterwards learned that Col. EMERY had gone East to stump for FREMONT and DAYTON. [illegible]

Letter of the Mayor of Buffalo

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL REQUESTING HIM TO RESIGN.

[illegible], 1856.

To the Common Council of the City of Buffalo:

GENTLEMEN: On looking over, as it is my duty to do, your proceedings of the [illegible] day of July *last, which were laid before me yesterday*, I find the following preamble and resolution, offered by Alderman MERRIGAN, were adopted:

Whereas, F. P. STEVENS, Esq., who was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo at the charter election in November, 1855, by the Democratic Party upon virtually the same principles as now sanctioned by it, has openly deserted the Democracy and taken a prominent position in the *Black Republican*, or disunion Party, and has therefore ceased to represent those who honored him with their confidence and placed him in power, therefore

Resolved, That his Honor, Mayor STEVENS, be and hereby is respectfully requested to resign his office, in order that a man who will fairly represent the people of this city and be true to his constituency, may be elected to this honorable and responsible position at the coming election in November.

Self-respect and a regard for the proprieties of official intercourse induce me to notice and respond to the preamble and resolution, which I shall now do in as brief and comprehensive a manner as possible. Before proceeding to do so, however, it is proper that I should say that this is a task, an unwelcome task, imposed upon me by an act of a coordinate branch of the city government, not *only in violation of its duties, but in a spirit of* partisanship disgraceful to a purely municipal body.

When gentlemen assume to assert facts, especially when they declare them officially, it is due to others, no less than to themselves, that they should be reasonably certain of their truth. Without commenting at this time upon the propriety of introducing a partisan topic into your proceedings, I shall say a few words on the subject of the correctness of your assumptions.

It would be an easy matter for me to review the history of the Democratic organization of this *State for the last thirty years—an organization* with which I have acted hitherto for twenty years; and to show that it has always, in its representative bodies, avowed opinions which I now entertain, and for entertaining which I am wantonly arraigned by your honorable body. I do not deem this necessary, however, and will therefore briefly allude to the action of the Democratic Party of *New-York for the past year, to show the untruth*fulness of your assumptions.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled at Syracuse on the 29th of August, 1855, adopted three resolutions, (the 8th, 9th and 10th of the series,) and three only on national subjects, which are as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the Union upon the signal victories which have been recently won by their political brethren in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas, and that we are encouraged by this success against the old Federal Whig Party in its last disguise, and under its true name, and hope for the success of the united Democracy of this State against its traditional enemy under whatever organization or form of coalition it may present itself.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

On the first day of November last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Buffalo, the largest and last meeting of the campaign, was held at Townsend Hall, at which the following resolutions, presented by T. C. REYBURN, Esq., were adopted by acclamation and without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, for his excellent and sound Democratic address upon this occasion.

Resolved, That we propose to inaugurate, this Fall, for the nation of New-York, a good State Government—a Government that will complete our magnificent system of internal improvements, protect our State Treasury, relieve the occupation of our citizens from unconstitutional restraints, and their property from legislative proscription, and place the adopted citizen, wherever he may have been born, and at whatever altar he may worship, on a footing of entire equality with the native; and in this spirit we have accepted and adopted the platform laid down for the Democracy at Syracuse, on the 29th of August last, in its plain, common-sense meaning; *The ninth resolution, like the ninth wave of the ocean, shall sweep away all opposition, and lead us triumphantly to victory.*

This resolution, it will be seen, contemplated a victory based on the ninth resolution of the Syracuse Convention, which declared fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Territories then free. Most of the members of the Council, who have been pleased to request me to resign, shared in that victory; and now it seems to me that a little reflection will convince them that they, rather than the person they arraign, ought to adopt their own suggestion of resignation, since they (not he) have abandoned the principles and professions upon which they went into the canvass of 1855.

To prove this, permit me to refer to a significant and conclusive fact. I refer to an extract from the report adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, after the hearing of the claims of the contesting delegates from this State to seats in that body. The extract is as follows:

The Convention of the *Softs* was *held at Syracuse* on the 29th of the same month of August. The two following resolutions passed at that Convention evince too unmistakably the then predominance of Free Soil sentiments in the Soft section to be denied or evaded:

Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands of armed borderers, and their admission into the Territory of Kansas, not as *bona fide* settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation of the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to have the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

With these resolutions, so entirely opposed to the Democracy of the Union, the Softs went into the election of 1855, and must as a party organization be considered as then contending for the principles they professed. If the delegates of the Softs had been appointed at that Convention, it might be left to the opinion of this National Convention to decide without argument whether a delegation appointed by a party announcing such a political creed, would have been entitled to admission. Had no change taken place in the party creed of the Soft section of the Democracy, subsequent to August, 1855, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Committee on Credentials must have unanimously rejected their claim to seats in the National Convention.

Here is the undisguised avowal that had the delegates of the Democratic organization to which you (I refer, of course, to the so-called Democratic members of the Council) and I belonged, presented themselves to the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform upon which you and I were elected, *they would have been unanimously rejected*. The modifications of that platform, its entire change, its absolute and complete subserviency to the Slave Power, by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Syracuse in January last, alone secured a recognition of only one-half of the rightful representatives from this State.

In view of these facts, how dare you, unless impelled by a blind partisanship, charge me with deserting my principles and my party? And where do you find an excuse for leaving the duties which the charter imposes on you, to violate the proprieties of official intercourse, and to engage in an impotent warfare with me as the Chief Magistrate of the city? Do you expect that your "respectful request" will be complied with? Do you expect that I, knowing my obligations to the people of this city,—the generous confidence which they have reposed in me, and my earnest desire to discharge these obligations and to justify that confidence by a faithful recognition of every duty which that responsible office imposes upon me—will surrender my position as the Executive officer of the city at the dictation of officials, who seem to have forgotten, in the heat of political excitement, not only the extent of their power and their capacity to advise, but the courtesies and well recognized conventionalities which regulate official intercourse? If you have indulged in any such absurd expectations you will be disappointed.

I feel very deeply—no one can feel more deeply—the obligations I am under to the people of this city. They have placed me in honorable and responsible [illegible] and I do not believe [illegible] consulted the public welfare and the dictates of justice in all my official acts, that they desire me to resign the office I now hold, because I choose to avail myself of the privilege of an American citizen, to express my attachment to principles which I have always professed, and which in my judgment, involve the perpetuity of the free institutions of my country.

There are persons who, having read your preamble and resolution, may suppose your action in this particular is based upon some right or color of law. I propose, therefore, to say a few words on that point.

After a careful examination of the charter, I have been unable to discover in that instrument the least authority for you to inquire into the political or religious opinions of citizens or officers of the Corporation. It is possible that your superior wisdom, manifested so frequently in your deliberations, may have been more fortunate; but certainly the able men selected to revise that instrument, did not insert in any of its provisions such an inquisitorial power.

In this connection, it may be proper for me to refer to the fact that, when the point of order was raised in the Council, that that body had no power to inquire into the political opinions of an officer of the city government, or call his motives in question, the presiding Alderman, with characteristic facility, decided that the point was not well taken; thus promulgating the extraordinary doctrine that the charter did give that body jurisdiction in the premises.

The course of those members of your body—with a single honorable exception—who are attached to that party of recent origin which proscribed men on account of their religion and birth, and who voted with the majority, does not surprise me. When they volunteered to take part in a controversy in which they had no apparent partisan interest, and overlooked the proprieties of official intercourse, they would have been untrue to themselves had they declined to join the majority in their crusade against me.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, it gives me satisfaction to inform you that, if my health and reason are spared, I shall continue to discharge the duties *imposed upon me by the good people of this city* until the expiration of my term of office, and that neither the clamor of the parasites of the National Administration, nor the impertinent suggestions of city officials will, for one moment, shake my purpose or disturb my equanimity.

F. P. STEVENS, Mayor.

John Charles Fremont—Phrenological Character and Biography.

From the American Phrenological Journal, Aug., 1856.

[In the *Phrenological Journal* for March, 1856, we published the following character of Colonel FREMONT; and now that he is nominated for the Presidency, we republish it, for the benefit of our readers, with his portrait and biography.]

Colonel FREMONT has a temperament of wiry toughness, and extraordinary elasticity. His entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence and unbounded energy of the latter. His head, face and body, are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary firmness, with large veneration and benevolence. These faculties give an elevation and aspiring tendency of character, and a grasp after great achievements. Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large perceptive and prominent reflective organs. Thus all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the prominence in the centre of the upper part of the forehead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable capacity in judging of human nature at sight. This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling men in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an army. This strong faculty of Colonel FREMONT has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direction without complaint, and [illegible] thing for him and his cause. NAPOLEON, JACKSON, and others, have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, self-esteem and combativeness, of course, are important coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight into character which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

Self-esteem and approbativeness are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his demeanor, in unflinching self-reliance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation and personal honor.

In his organization are seen the elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character, and business man.

To the foregoing we may add, that his social organs are large, giving him very strong friendship and the disposition to cling tenaciously to those for whom he forms an attachment. He is eminently endowed with inhabitiveness, which inspires him with the spirit of patriotism and a deep interest in home and the associations of domestic life. He has a most marked individuality of character. He is not only courageous, self-reliant, resolute and prompt in action, cool and self-poised in situations of imminent peril, but he is remarkably persevering and determined.

In the highest excitements of triumph, or in the fiercest struggles with difficulty and opposition, his very great conscientiousness leads him to be most scrupulously just, even in respect to the least important affairs. This often makes him hesitate, lest he should speak or act wrongly.

He has a very prominent development of constructiveness and calculation, as seen in the portrait at the region of the temple and outer angle of the eyebrow; hence he could be successful in mechanical invention, especially in engineering, and in conjunction with his reasoning faculties, could exhibit most decided talent in mathematics and close consecutive reasoning.

He has such a combination of temperament and mental organization as to enable him to grasp, by a kind of intuition, the spirit of a subject; and these decisions, apparently impulsive, will bear the scrutiny of calm, philosophical investigation.

He is frank and direct in speech and conduct, but circumspect and prudent in the choice of his subject, or line of action. His modesty and reserve, and his fear of doing wrong, or injuring the feelings of others, almost amounts to a defect, until stern duty calls him out, when he acts bravely; but when he has accomplished the purpose of his effort, he hides himself again in his quiet yet dignified modesty.

All his portraits indicate that he inherited some of the most important traits of character from his mother, viz., his large social and religious developments, together with those which produce taste, imagination and enthusiasm, combined with a delicate sense of duty, sympathy and intuitive judgment, the disposition to live for the future instead of in the past, and to rely upon an overruling Providence.

Intellectually he is more characterized for originality of thought, soundness of understanding, ability to investigate first principles, analyze, discriminate and combine, than for mere quickness of observation and copiousness of language. He is remarkable for neatness and order; and everything under his supervision, whether minute or vast, is planned with care and controlled like clock-work. Few men have so much heroism and ability to lead and control difficult and dangerous enterprises, and fewer still exhibit so much simplicity and suavity in general intercourse with society.

LIFE-PRESERVERS AND PROPELLERS.—The papers are quoting with surprise the statement that a large number of the life-preservers on board the *Northern Indiana* were rendered useless from having been punctured by [illegible]. This is a fact, and the same has been true in the case of every steamer lost on the lakes, since the burning of the *Erie*. Capt. TITUS informs us that those of the *Griffith* were nearly all so ruined by the ignorance and carelessness of the lady passengers on board, and we have frequently [illegible] nothing is more common than to find that the inflated life-preservers in the state-rooms have been used as pincushions. One trip of the steamer carrying them is generally sufficient to complete the destruction of the greater portion of all on board, as one pin-hole in each will render it unserviceable.—*Buffalo Express.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Paris correspondence of *La Nouvelle* states that the present constitution of the Senate is to be altered by the Emperor, and that the Senate will be composed of Princes, Marshals, Admirals, Ministers of State, Bishops, Senators, Ambassadors, Senatorial Councillors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the Senate will be composed of the following members:

FRANCIS M. PETIT, President.
F. B. MAXWELL, Secretary.

Wm. R. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
JOHN WHEELER, Treasurer.
JOSIAH CLOSE FERRIS, Jr., Treasurer.
E. F. HOBOS, Secretary.
E. G. BARNES, Secretary.
JOHN HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
WM. E. ANSON, Secretary.
WM. E. ANSON, Secretary.
Rev. WM. HARRY, Secretary, &c.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the Board of Visitors.

New York, N. Y., June 17, 1854.

Sir: The undersigned, composing the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of War, a copy of the report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy, for the year 1853, which the official records contained, and which is in the hands of the Board.

In an Appendix, are given the Astronomical and Tactical Laws of the United States, with extracts from the laws of the United States relative to Immigration, the importation of paupers, convicts, &c.

In every respect this work is complete, with the exception of the Tactical Laws. It ought to have been published long since, but the Board of Visitors was not in a position to supply copy for the press, and the Superintendent of the Academy, just at the time, was unable to supply the press with the matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. PETIT,
President of the Board of Visitors.

To the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] a week. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published [illegible]

[illegible] persons [illegible] agents for the TIMES receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the [illegible]. We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] traveling agents, and that we are not responsible [illegible]. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing for a change of venue in the Kansas treason cases. After some debate as to whether the Army Appropriation bill or the Internal Improvement bills should have the precedence, the latter were considered, and several of them passed. The bill for a Wagon Road to the Pacific was also passed. In the House, Mr. KEITT was sworn in and took his seat. A bill was reported granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas for railroads, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and another granting a million and a half acres to Mississippi, which was passed. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and, after action on a variety of amendments having reference to the correction of the existing abuses in Kansas, it was reported to the House, and subsequently passed by a vote of 84 against 55—the Democrats, together with the South Americans, and DUNN, of Indiana, and BENNETT, of New-York, voting in the negative. A very full sketch of the proceedings will be found under the appropriate head.

[illegible] Convention, the American [illegible] at [illegible], Conn., [illegible] to nominate a Fremont Electoral [illegible] for that State. About one thousand Delegates are reported to have been present. A committee was appointed by each Convention to report a ticket that both could agree on [illegible] unanimous, and the [illegible] to be a very strong one. [illegible]

[illegible] of the elections in Missouri [illegible] are still in uncertainty, though the further returns which we publish this morning present the same indications as those published yesterday. It is most probable that Kentucky has gone Democratic. The election of Mr. BLAIR to Congress, from Missouri, is confirmed. Iowa has undoubtedly gone Republican. A brief dispatch from Arkansas states that the Democrats are generally successful throughout that State.

General WHITFIELD publishes an address to the people of Kansas, appealing to them against the decision of the House which deprives him of his seat as a Delegate. He contends that the action of the House was illegal, and declares that he shall immediately return home to present himself as a candidate for reelection. A very proper course, we should say, for the ousted Delegate to pursue.

We publish this morning General LANE's [illegible] of the BROOKS and BURLINGAME affair, as the concluding chapter of that occurrence. But we do not see that it throws any new light upon the matter, or makes any material change in the testimony already before the public.

The Democracy of New-Jersey met at Trenton, yesterday, and besides selecting an Electoral ticket, nominated WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as a candidate for the office of Governor.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* denies on authority that Judge McLEAN has declared for FILLMORE, and sets at rest a report that has been industriously circulated.

Presidential Vacancies.

Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, has presented to the Senate a bill providing for any possible vacancy in the office of the chief magistrate of the Union. It provides for the contingency of there being no President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, in existence, or eligible as to age and birth, at the time of a vacancy, by continuing the line of succession to the bench of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, and his associates in the order of seniority following each other. The provisions of the Constitution upon the subject would then, by the act of 1792 and the present measure, be extended and regulated thus:

In case of the death or non-election of the President, the Vice-President should fill the office.

If there be no Vice-President, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate should succeed.

If there be no such officer, or if he be ineligible, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

If the same reasons destroy that resort, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If that office be without an incumbent, then the one of the Associate Justices who shall have been longest on the bench.

The provision thus made is probably adequate to every practicable event. It is not likely that either Speaker of the House, or Chief Justice, will ever be called upon to administer the Government under the bill. The combination of calamities that should devolve these duties on Judges CURTIS or McLEAN is too improbable to be discussed for a moment.

[illegible] In the ordinary course of things it [illegible] and needless. Has the Senator [illegible] extraordinary contingency in view? Has [illegible] bill any connection with the threatened resistance to the inauguration of a Republican candidate, or the possibilities of civil convulsion to result from the reference of the Presidential issue to the House? It would be but fair to let us know. It is certainly suspicious that the move should be made now within ten or twelve days of the adjournment, when we have a President in lusty health, a President *pro tempore* of the Senate good for a score of years yet, and a Speaker of the House in the prime of life, and absolutely fattening on the laborious duties of an office which has helped others towards their graves.

A Free-Soiler in Congress from a Slave State.

The first fruit of the Republican movement, as affecting the South, has been produced in Missouri, and it is anything but promising to the hopes of the timid conservatives of the Fillmore school, who have so confidently predicted a disruption of the Union from the election of Colonel FREMONT.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., has been returned to Congress by a handsome majority from the First, or St. Louis, District of Missouri. He was opposed by a regular Democratic Pro-Slavery candidate, and by a candidate of the American Party, both able to indicate a consistent record on the subject of the peculiar institution, and yet his victory over both has been decided. St. Louis has chosen to send to Congress a declared Free-Soiler, a member of the Republican National Executive Committee, a friend of Colonel FREMONT. After this let us have no more twaddle about the exclusively sectional character of Republicanism.

Mr. BLAIR shortly after the Pittsburg Convention of the People wrote a very able and eloquent letter indorsing the principles of that body. His denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, his indignant reprobation of the Party in power, and of the excesses of its Border-Ruffian allies in Kansas, exceeded in vigor and intensity the language of any so-called fanatics upon Slavery topics at the North. It was presumed that a course so manly and honorable would necessarily destroy the gallant young volunteer socially and politically. It certainly would have procured him an application of Lynch law, had he so ventured in Richmond, or Charleston, or in any other great Slave market of the South. It was with the utmost surprise, therefore, the presentation of his name for a seat in Congress was witnessed, and few, we imagine, anticipated anything but defeat as the result of such unparalleled temerity. The event is all otherwise. With all his political imperfections on his head, with his Abolitionism and disunionism—for by such names the Pro-Slavery Party willfully libel the movement to restore the Missouri line—he is selected to represent the commercial capital of the West in Congress, and authorized to oppose in the *name of his constituents that wretched policy of Slave propagandism which has convulsed the Union*, and reduced the Democratic Party to the contemptible faction it now exhibits.

The fact is precursive, we trust, of a different state of sentiment at the South. There are a thousand evidences out-cropping, daily, that there is a large, influential portion of the Southern people sympathizing cordially with the Free Soil objects of the Republican movement. The courage of Mr. BLAIR and the result of a canvass undertaken in the face of popular prejudices, supposed to be so radically seated, will stimulate others to a course equally decided, and so give expression, and shape, and body to a healthier public opinion upon all such topics. Time will give this nucleus the consistency and energy of a party, before which the iron rule of the 347,000 Slaveholders will slacken, relax, and at last disappear.

Steamboat Accidents—The Empire State.

The investigation in regard to the calamity upon the *Empire State* has not, according to the verdict, convicted anybody, whether inspector, captain, owner, or engineer, of the slightest neglect or fault. It proves, therefore, two points indisputably:

1. That the Inspectorship is a worthless imposture and mere deception, which were better abolished, and the salary saved.

2. That the traveling public should at once withdraw their confidence from a mode of travel which such faultless and anxious solicitude cannot render safe.

These inferences are inevitable. They also gather strength from other casualties of the same description, where we have been assured by juries under oath that the fatal flaw in the boiler was so situated, or of such a nature, that inspection could not detect it, or provide for the danger. Since the passage of the act creating the system of Inspectorships, scores of explosions have occurred, and we recollect no one where the Inspector has not been acquitted of blame. The rule seems, therefore, to be that the defects productive of explosions cannot be discovered by the most careful preexamination; and that inspection, by authority, is the sheerest humbuggery, and the Inspector's certificate as worthless as that of an Italian mendicant, and as little trustworthy.

As to the relative safety of steam-travel, by land or water, the conclusion is involuntary. The more positive the evidence that all possible care could not prevent such explosions as that of the *Empire State*, or such incremations as that of the *Northern Indiana*, the more profound the dread the people will have of that mode of conveyance. The verdict of innocence in each particular case pronounces the whole system guilty. The argument will be irresistible that, if such exemplary fidelity and watchfulness cannot prevent these accidents, the peril is such as prudent people should not encounter; and we should seek some other mode of travel, if it were possible, where prudence and care are not wholly useless.

As to the case of the *Empire State*, there has never been a calamity of the kind where the evidence adduced to the Coroner's Jury has seemed to directly to implicate the managers of the boat in a criminal neglect of their duty; but the verdict of the Jury is so strangely at variance with the reported facts that we cannot but think there must be some mitigating testimony which has not been given to the public. There is an unaccountable delay in publishing the long report which the Coroner's Jury are said to have appended to their verdict, and, until that appears, it will be impossible to form any correct opinion on the justice of the verdict. We hope it will contain some satisfactory explanation of the apparently inhuman conduct of the captain of the *Empire State* in not stopping to land his wounded passengers at Newport, where medical assistance could have been obtained, instead of continuing on to Fall River, where the boat was owned. The only plausible reason that we can conceive for *his doing so, might be the supposition* that more prompt and efficient aid could be obtained at the latter place.

Political Coinage.

The Washington *Union* in commenting on our remarks on Senator PRATT's letter, says:

"Is it a *coinage* of Mr. PRATT that many Republicans avow their purpose to be disunion? Is it a *coinage* that they have desecrated the flag of our country? Is it a *coinage* that fifteen stars have been stricken by them from that flag? Is it a *coinage* that the election of FREMONT and the administration of the Government on the principles of his party would necessarily dissolve the Union?"

To which we reply, that these are all pure and unadulterated inventions, without a shadow of evidence to justify them; and we shall unavoidably be compelled to believe that the *Union* knows them to be such, until it shall furnish some evidence to the contrary. If the *Union* could lay its hand upon one disunion sentiment uttered by a leading Republican, it would be prompt to place it before the public, though it would be absurd enough to do so when the leaders of its own party, at the South, have been so notorious for their bold avowal of disunion principles in their speeches in Congress and on the stump.

Steam Music.

A few years ago Rev. Dr. DEWEY suggested the idea of converting the execrable noise occasioned by blowing off steam into soothing music, so that instead of setting the teeth on edge and splitting the ears of everybody within a mile, it should have just the opposite effect of producing a state of quiet repose and harmonizing influence. The idea seemed fantastical enough, and yet we have lived to see it realized. An ingenious Yankee has invented an instrument which can be applied to any ordinary steam-engine, by which the escaping steam may be made to play a variety of lively or saddening tunes. The instrument is called the Calliope, and we yesterday heard it on the East River, giving out its wild and wizard music on board the steamer *Union*. The tones of the Calliope are rather screechy, it must be confessed, but they are sweet as Apollo's lute compared with the steam-whistle. Heard from a distance, the strains come over the waves with a puzzling, weird, and uncertain sound, as though a troupe of Tritons were blowing their horns, accompanied by a bevy of mermaids floating down the stream. We do not see why the Calliope may not prove a very desirable addition to the steam-engines of packet ships to amuse the passengers. The only objection we can imagine to the instrument is that it might possibly divert the attention of the engineers and the firemen, and so lead to an explosion.

Though the Calliope sounds so well a mile off, it may not be so agreeable on board the vessel where the music is made. Distance may be necessary to lend enchantment to the sound, and we rather imagine it is. There is one very great advantage which the Calliope would possess for sea-going steamers: two steamships passing each other at night might at least proclaim to each other their nation. An American steamer would play "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia," which would be responded to, as the case might be, by "*Partant pour la Syrie*," or "God save the Queen." A system of musical signals might easily be invented by which two steamships could keep up a conversation, either at night, or at a distance of a mile. Imagine the effect of two squadrons of steam men-of-war going to battle with the steam pipes on one side screaming out "Hail Columbia," or "Yankee Doodle," and on the other, "Britannia rules the Wave."

Editorial Nectarines.

There are few objects more grateful to the eye, or more refreshing to the appetite at this hot season of the year, than ripe nectarines. The nectarine is a delicious fruit, juicy, aromatic, and most agreeable to the æsthetic sense of a lover of the beautiful in nature. Such being our views in respect of nectarines, the glow of satisfaction with which we perused the following note yesterday, may be more easily imagined than described:

"Please accept a small basket of Nectarines from the grounds of the gentlemanly Editor of the so-and-so, so-and-so,—So-and-so, Esq. This is a part of an invoice which he sends to our City by each —— morning's steamer."

An aromatic nectarean perfume seemed to issue from the lemon-colored envelope of this agreeable note. But the Nectarines! The small basket from the grounds of the gentlemanly Editor of the so-and-so was so very small that it has never been seen at all. Though lost to sight, to memory dear. It evaporated *in transitu*. It was converted into a large basket of sour grapes. It fell into the remorseless hands of some insatiate admirer of pomological productions. It never gladdened our eyes, and all we owe to it is a most delicious disappointment. A vision of nectarines such as might have grown in the gardens of KUBLA KHAN. They were all our fancy painted them, we have no doubt; but we never had the pleasure of seeing even the small basket which contained them. The gentlemanly editor and his gentlemanly agent have our best wishes for their future happiness, notwithstanding.

The Meat Markets.

Our Live Stock market Reports, given every Thursday morning, exhibit a marked increase in the amount of meat consumed in this City during the present season. They also show that either the butchers are making large profits, or consumers are now getting their meat at much lower rates than formerly. During the past week there have been received at our regular City markets 4,073 beef cattle, and 12,046 sheep and lambs, while the weekly average for all of 1855 was only 3,225 beeves, and 10,940 sheep and lambs. This happens, too, when there are fewer people in the City than at any other time in the year. The present week is not an exception, as there has been a large supply for some time past. All, or nearly all of the animals brought in, went into the hands of butchers before sundown last night. The wholesale prices are so much lower this summer as the receipts are larger. The average price of all the cattle sold in the City the past week is hardly equal to 9c. [illegible] for the beef in the carcass, though the first qualities sold for [illegible] and extras at 10c.

Death of an Old Merchant.

The venerable JOHN GRISWOLD, the founder of the first line of packets between New-York and London, died at his residence in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. GRISWOLD was a native of Connecticut, but had been a citizen of New-York during half a century. The shipping, at the wharves and in the river and bay, wore their flags at half mast yesterday, as a token of respect for his memory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Amendments to the Appropriation Bill in the House—The Democrats voting to "stop the Supplies"—Duel between two Richmond Editors, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Republicans in the House to-day carried all the amendments deemed important on the Civil, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

If Mr. SEWARD's bill to change the venue for the trial of the Kansas State prisoners should pass both Houses immediately, it will greatly lessen the necessity of the Republicans insisting on their amendments to the Appropriation bills.

It is a significant fact that, to-day, nearly every Democrat voted against the Appropriation bill—thus voting "to stop supplies and create revolution,"—exactly what they charge upon the Republicans.

The duel to-day between PRYOR and RIDGEWAY, two Richmond editors, took place near Mr. BLAIR's residence, just across the Maryland line; weapons, pistols, ten paces. They exchanged shots, nobody was hurt, and the affair was amicably adjusted, as set forth in the following card, to be published in the *Union* to-morrow:

A CARD.

Messrs. RIDGEWAY and PRYOR, of Richmond, Va., met and exchanged shots without effect. We, the undersigned, who arrived on the ground after the fire, then interposed, and at our request the challenge was withdrawn, it appearing to our satisfaction that the article of Mr. PRYOR, which was the occasion of the challenge, was written under the belief that there was a studied purpose on the part of Mr. RIDGEWAY to insult him and provoke a quarrel.

We recommend that Mr. RIDGEWAY disclaims such deliberate purpose, and that each and every article which was regarded as offensive, either by Mr. PRYOR or Mr. RIDGEWAY, be simultaneously and frankly withdrawn; and we trust hereafter these relations of kindness will subsist between them which become gentlemen who have so well approved their courage and honor.

P. S. BROOKS.
H. A. EDMUNDSON.
Aug. 6. JOHN S. CASKIE.

We, the respective friends of Messrs. RIDGEWAY and PRYOR, accept the foregoing adjustment as honorable and just to the parties concerned.

J. M. GOGGIN.
CHAS. IRVING.

Further news from Iowa received here confirms the Republican success, probably by six thousand majority.

A document sent to the Senate to-day by the President, fully confirms my statement relative to the reply made by the Federal Government to the application of the Governor of California for aid to put down the Vigilance Committee. S.

Refusal of the Government to Interfere against the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The President communicated to the Senate to-day his reply, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to affairs in San Francisco, together with the correspondence on the subject.

The letter of the Governor of California asks the President for two thousand stand of muskets, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances, promising they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection.

The President, conceiving insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the Attorney-General, whose opinion he approves.

Mr. CUSHING argues that there is no evidence in the Governor's statements or in other authentic information; that in what has occurred in San Francisco there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the Constitution, laws or official authority of the United States, and that the President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or of the Executive of such State when such Legislature "cannot" be convened, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such interposition of the Federal Government. He says the whole Constitutional power of California has not been exerted, and it does not appear that the Governor took any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted and had its effectual application to the evils long before any such remedy could be demanded from the President.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing for a change of venue in certain criminal cases now pending in Courts of the United States for the Territory of Kansas.

The bill was founded on the petition of Governor ROBINSON and others, presented yesterday.

WHAT TO DO FIRST.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to finish the Internal Improvement bills to-day.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that the Appropriation bills deserved precedence.

Mr. DOUGLAS was for sitting out the Army bill.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the Appropriation bills should be first acted on as there was some danger of their being lost. He expressed his dissent from the idea of having night sessions, for it was beyond human endurance to sit here all night in this hot weather, and millions would be voted away by less than a quorum.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was lost by three majority.

IMPROVEMENT BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then considered and passed the bills making appropriations for the following purposes: For the improvement of the harbors of Apalachicola, Charleston, S. C., Cape Cod, Providence, Georgetown, District of Columbia; for the improvement of Hurlgate, the harbor of Bayou Lafourche, the inland passage between St. Johns and St. Marys Rivers, Florida, the harbor of Mobile; for a steam dredge in Lake Michigan; for the improvement of Cape Fear, and the Illinois and Red Rivers; for a survey of Atchafalaya Bay and approaches, and for a survey of the Falls of Red River.

WAGON-ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The bill for a wagon-road to the Pacific, and five private bills were then passed.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, praying for a renewal of their contract, and against the bill to make one with Mr. VANDERBILT. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

MR. KEITT SWORN IN.

Mr. ORR presented the credentials of Mr. KEITT, who was sworn in.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. THORINGTON reported a bill granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas for railroads. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, reported a bill granting a million and a half acres of lands in Mississippi for a similar purpose. Passed by 93 against 59.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The clause appropriating $[illegible] to pay the expenses of the Courts of the United States, was read.

Mr. GROW moved the proviso that no part of this money shall be expended for prosecuting or [illegible] any person or persons charged with treason [illegible] or any other offence in Kansas. He desired to withhold support from the Courts in the Territory, in order that the prosecutions for the alleged treason might terminate.

Mr. PHELPS wanted the question met in an open and manly way. The amendment, in effect, proposes to shield the traitors from deserved punishment.

Mr. STANTON moved to amend by adding "or any prosecution which has heretofore been instituted for political offences." He wished to express his disapprobation of an army being employed in the nefarious work of crushing out the Free State settlers, and to preclude the United States from paying out even one dollar to the filibustering and [illegible] parties.

Mr. KEITT contended that these amendments asked the House to make itself a judicial body to determine whether treason had been committed, and decide in advance of the proper tribunal whether the laws had been violated.

Mr. GROW's amendment, together with Mr. STANTON's, was adopted by 69 against 57.

The Committee rose, when Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, omitting the clause making appropriations for the Kansas Legislature, excluding the provisos of Messrs. DUNN, SHERMAN and GROW, and restricting the proposed expenditures.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, raised the point that the substitute was not in order. He was opposed to the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union being superseded by that of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied he did not speak for that Committee, but for himself. He then explained at length his reasons for offering the substitute.

The Speaker sustained the objection taken by Mr. WASHBURNE.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments reported to the bill.

Mr. DUNN's proviso, "that no part of the money appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury until the passage and Presidential approval of an act for the pacification of the troubles in Kansas, which shall, among others, contain provisions for restoring the Slavery restriction to Kansas and Nebraska," was rejected by 45 against 118.

YEAS—Messrs. Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Billinghurst, Brenton, Buffinton, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cumback, Damrell, Dean, Dodd, Dunn, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Granger, Holloway, Kelsey, Knapp, Knowlton, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Merrill, Mott, Oliver of N. Y., Perry, Pike, Robins, Sapp, Sherman, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Wade, Walbridge, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Watson, Wood, Woodruff.

The question was then on Mr. GROW's amendment to the appropriation for the Judiciary of Kansas: "That money shall not be drawn from the Treasury till the criminal prosecutions pending in the Territory against the persons charged with treason, or alleged violation of the laws, passed by a body of men, at Shawnee Mission, claiming to be the Legislature, shall be dismissed by the Court, and every person who has been or may be restrained of his liberty by such prosecution, be released from confinement."

Agreed to, by 84 against 69.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Campbell of Penn., Chaffee, Clark, Jr., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Granger, Grow, Holloway, Hughston, Kelly, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New-York, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Todd, Wade, Walbridge, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne, Jr., of Me., Watson, Wood, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Bowie, Branch, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Crawford, Davis, Dowdell, Dunn, English, Eustis, Jr., Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Harris, Hickman, Horton, Houston, [illegible] of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, [illegible], Lumpkin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, Millson of Va., Mullen, [illegible], Phelps, [illegible], Quitman, Reade, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Va., Sneed, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Thurston, Underwood, Valk, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

The amendment of Mr. SHERMAN, similar to the above, was rejected by 89 against 111.

The clause appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas was stricken out by 90 against 58.

Mr. GROW's and Mr. STANTON's amendment, "that no part of the money be expended for prosecuting or detaining any person charged with treason," &c., was agreed to by 89 against 66.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 84 against 55, the Democrats, together with the South Americans, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, and Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, voting in the negative.

The House then took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. READE argued that Mr. FILLMORE's political course furnishes an assurance that the destiny and interests of the country would be safe in his hands from the dangers of sectionalism which threaten the Union.

Mr. WALKER accounted for his presence at the Philadelphia American Convention, and assigned his reasons why he could not support FILLMORE, who, he said, adopts the leading idea of the American platform, condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. All the Northern friends of Mr. FILLMORE, with the exception of Mr. VALK, were here found voting for its restriction,—besides, the larger part of the American Party in the North is absorbed in the dirty pool of Black Republicanism.

Mr. ALLISON asked Mr. WALKER whether he would consider it as sufficient for a dissolution of the Union, if, in the great election, the people send a majority to Congress favorable to the restoration of the Missouri restriction.

Mr. WALKER replied he was no disunionist, but in the event to which Mr. ALLISON alluded his voice should ring for a dissolution of the Union. He should, however, invoke Heaven to avert so dark a day. Mr. FILLMORE's and Mr. BUCHANAN's past course was distasteful to him, but under the present circumstances, he would support the candidate of the Democratic Party as more conservative than Mr. FILLMORE.

Mr. BARR attributed the present unfortunate bitter sectional agitation to the violation of plighted pledges on the Slavery question and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Adjourned.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Baltimore up train, last night, ran over a cow near Gray's Ferry, and the engine, baggage-car, mail car, and two passenger-cars, were thrown down an embankment and demolished.

A special train was sent down to the scene of the disaster with several physicians on board. It was found that the only person severely hurt was A. SCHUERMANN, Canvasser for the *Argus*, whose spine is hurt and who is internally injured. JOSIAH S. BALL, Mail Agent, is cut and bruised severely. JOHN FOW had his thigh fractured and was otherwise injured. The Engineer escaped serious injury. The wounded were brought to the city by a special train and removed to their homes. The escape of the passengers is a miracle.

Marine Disasters.

BURNING OF THE BRIG RED WARRIOR—SAFETY OF THE CREW.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The brig *Red Warrior*, Capt. FORD, from Marseilles for New-York, was burned and abandoned July 18, one hundred miles from Cape Sable. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Thorn*, and transferred to the schooner *Ocean*, which arrived at Provincetown to-day.

THE SHIP WINGED ARROW ASHORE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The ship *Winged Arrow*, from Manila for Boston, went ashore this day, 6 A. M., on Middle Brewster, near Boston Light. She leaked badly and lost her rudder, but was got off at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and towed up to the city.

Wesleyan University Commencement.

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The annual commencement of the Wesleyan University takes place to-morrow.

The exercises before the commencement began on Monday. Yesterday, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN delivered an oration before the Class of 1846.

Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., delivered the oration, and S. S. PIKE the poem, before the Psi Upsilon, yesterday afternoon; and GEORGE W. CURTIS the oration, and F. M. FINCH the poem, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies.

The Alumni dinner took place this afternoon, and about 400 sat down to the table.

The city is full of strangers.

The Graduating Class numbers 17.

General Scroggs and the Editor of the Buffalo Republican.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

General G. A. SCROGGS of this city yesterday addressed a note to BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., the Editor of the *Daily Republican*, characterizing the article published in the *Republican* last Wednesday, referring to his wife, as grossly scandalous and insulting, and demanding a proper explanation and apology or satisfaction. Mr. WELCH replied, explaining the matter in a manner satisfactory to General SCROGGS, and the affair thus terminated without a fight.

Extensive Robbery of Jewelry in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Three jewelry stores in this city were broken open last night. From that of SAMUEL H. WALE [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]

The New [illegible] Frigate.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The new steam frigate of war *Wabash*, at Philadelphia, will be ready for sea in about two weeks, when it is understood that Captain WM. L. HUDSON will give place to Captain FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, now commanding the *Merrimac*.

Woman Drowned.

[illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Steamer [illegible] reports that as she was passing [illegible], a woman by the name of FOX, wife of [illegible] FOX, of [illegible], Conn., either jumped off or fell off the deck, and was drowned.

Duel between two Richmond Editors.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Messrs. PRYOR and RIDGEWAY, editors from Richmond, fought a duel in Bladensburg this morning, with pistols, at ten paces. The affair was amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

Fatal Affray at a Race Course.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An affray occurred at the race course at Oakland, in this State, yesterday, during which a man named SKIFF was killed, and two others injured.

The New-Bedford Regatta.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Regatta which was to have come off here to-morrow, is postponed till Friday, when there will be no failure.

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this day, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day from New-York.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A new Republican paper, called the Indiana *Bulletin*, has just been started at Cambridge City, Indiana.

The *Republican* is the name of another new paper, published at Paterson, [illegible] and advocating the election of FREMONT and DAYTON.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of the 5th says:

"The vote for Mayor in New-London, yesterday, stood as follows: For J. N. HARRIS, Fremont candidate, 566; A. C. LIPPITT, Buchanan candidate, 38; scattering, 1. The Fremont boys fired 100 guns in the evening to celebrate their victory. This is glorious news from old New-London, where, at the very last municipal election, the town was carried for the Locos."

There is to be a grand rally of the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 10th of September. The anniversary of the victory of PERRY on Lake Erie is chosen for the Mass Ratification Meeting.

Hon. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, of Westminster, Vt., who has long been eminent as a lawyer, a scholar and a statesman, in Vermont, has cut loose from the Democratic Party with which he has always been connected, and joined in the people's movement for FREMONT and DAYTON.

Obituary.

CHARLES SEDGWICK.

The morning papers announce the death of CHARLES SEDGWICK, which took place at Lenox, on Sunday morning, the 3d inst.

He was the youngest son of the late Judge SEDGWICK, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was brother of THEODORE, and HENRY, and ROBERT SEDGWICK, all of whom, after lives of eminent usefulness, have gone before him, and of the sweet authoress who survives him. Like his brothers he was educated for the bar, but his gentle nature was spared the harsh conflicts of litigation by his appointment, early in his professional life, to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State. This obliged him to remove from the family seat at Stockbridge to Lenox, the county town, where he resided, still holding the same office, until his death at the age of sixty-four years.

His life was distinguished by its sweetness. A loveliness almost feminine softened and softened an ardent, vigorous nature. To an improving mind, keen perceptions and a refined taste, he united strong humor and the most comprehensive sympathies. With feelings capable of great earnestness and enthusiasm, he possessed common sense and good judgment, and constant faith in man. He was, therefore, an excellent adviser of young and old, and was equally beloved and consulted by all. He was not a philanthropist in the ordinary sense of the word, but he met those with whom he was brought in contact with far more than common interest. His face, tones and manner expressed good feelings, his conversation was persuasive, his humor affectionate, his appreciation keen and winning.

A superior spirit radiated from him, and no one could be with him, without feeling that he had a friend. His daily life was a joy to all who knew him, and in the magnificent scenery of his home there was nothing more beautiful than his kindness.

His house has been for years the centre of hospitality and refinement, and the news of his departure will carry sadness to many in every part of our own country and of Europe who are indebted to him for bright hours and better feelings.—*Evening Post.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronze, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at
H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE style of goods now in store, and daily receiving, suitable for gentlemen's Fall wear; comprising the newest patterns and best designs, which we make up with the same taste and style as has so long characterized our house.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, [illegible], corner Broadway.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection [illegible]. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.'S
No. [illegible] Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.
Springfield, Mass.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or parlor music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte wareroom of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY.—This new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, having all the appointments of the highest priced Hotels, invites the attention of travelers.
Good Rooms and Board $1 75 to $2 per day, or Rooms only, (Meals extra and as ordered,) 50 cts. to 75 cts. and $1 per day for single rooms. Parlors, with Bedrooms, $1 to $6 per day. SIDNEY HOFMAN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artistic, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

FURNITURE.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

HOTELS.

LOST AND FOUND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINE ARTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTRUCTION.

EXCURSIONS.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] Provisions and Other Produce [illegible] General Agricultural Intelligence.

New-York Daily Times Office,
Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856.

We have had very boisterous weather in this vicinity within the past week. Hence, business has been less vigorous, though it exhibits no remarkable changes. The latest accounts from Europe are encouraging to factors of Breadstuffs, and these are held with considerable firmness, though they are not very freely purchased. Desirable lots are not easily procured. This circumstance is against lively general movements. With less shipping accommodation, freights have again advanced, to the injury of the export trade.

The reported receipts (by river and railway as well as by [illegible]) of Breadstuffs during the past week comprised about 75,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 264,000 bushels of Wheat, 261,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Rye, and 60,000 bushels of Oats, against about 73,000 bushels of Flour, 286,000 bushels of Wheat, 400,000 bushels of Corn, 16,000 bushels of Rye, and 10,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week; and about 126,000 barrels of Flour, 261,000 bushels of Wheat, 177,000 bushels of Corn, 30,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending the 30th ult.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week were confined to about 65,000 bbls. of Flour, 264,000 bushels of Wheat, 130,000 bushels of Corn, and 21,700 bushels of Rye—indicating a general decrease of about 2,000 bbls. of Flour, 161,000 bushels of Wheat, 75,000 bushels of Corn, and 26,000 bushels of Rye, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which consisted of about 94,050 bbls. of Flour, 325,000 bushels of Wheat, 465,000 bushels of Corn, and 47,000 bushels of Rye. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the amount of actual Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about [illegible] bushels less than those of the preceding week.

Our available supply of Breadstuffs is not much heavier than it was a week ago, and the assortment is even less satisfactory, especially of Rye, which is very scarce, and Corn, sound lots of which are quite difficult to purchase, though buyers are inclined to give higher prices for such parcels. Flour, Wheat, and Oats are relatively more abundant, and they evince less firmness.

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour closes rather cheaper, though factors are not eager sellers, while the demand is good, both for home use and for export. A considerable portion of the Wheat Flour received and sold during the past week, was from new Wheat, and of generally excellent quality. The South furnished most of this,—though some of it was derived from one or two of the Western States. We may very soon look for free arrivals both of new Flour and Grain from all parts of the country. The recent drouth did not do as much injury to the crops as was at first asserted, and with the return of rainy weather the belief is becoming general that the product of this harvest will considerably exceed that of any preceding one. There can, therefore, be no inducement to farmers to reserve their stocks of Grain, in anticipation of much higher prices,—as the prospects are in favor of cheap food, which is the greatest necessity of our people. Those who dispose of their crops early, will be sure to do so most satisfactorily.

Wheat has fluctuated slightly during the week, closing with more of it on the market, while it is rather less sought after, at infirm rates. Sound Corn has partially improved [illegible] bushel, the supply thereof having been inadequate to the requirements of buyers. Rye is very firm, with a light stock and an active inquiry. Oats are plentier and [illegible] bushel cheaper. Rye Flour has risen [illegible] bbl., and Corn Meal is nearly 37½c. bbl. higher. Both commodities are scarce and wanted.

Cotton is dull and drooping. Shippers are entirely passive, and the regular home demand is [illegible]. Prices lean in favor of buyers, though factors are not pressing their supplies on the market. Our available stock of Cotton here now is only about [illegible] bales, against 60,000 bales at the same time a year ago. The receipts at all the Cotton ports this season, to the latest dates, show an excess of 780,366 bales over those of last year. The total Exports, so far this season, are 334,581 bales more than those to the corresponding period a year ago; and the total stocks on hand, at all the ports now, are fully 110,400 bales lighter than those at the same time in 1855. The stocks remaining in interior towns at the South embrace about 28,261 bales, against 21,718 the corresponding period last year. The first bale of new Cotton of this season arrived here on Tuesday, by steamship Alabama, from Savannah.

Provisions have been in good demand during the week, and hog products have generally improved. Packed Beef is abundant, and without any particular change in value. Butter is in better request, and a trifle dearer. Cheese sells freely at full prices. The total stock of Provisions in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, on the 1st inst., comprised [illegible] bbls. of Pork, and 36,243 pkgs. of Beef, against 33,685 bbls. of Pork, and 15,119 pkgs. of Beef, same date last year.

Groceries have been moderately inquired for at old prices for all kinds, save Refined Sugars, which advanced a shade, closing firmly and buoyantly. The total stock of Groceries in first hands, on the 1st inst., included about 110,000 pkgs. of Coffee, [illegible] bbls. and tcs. of Molasses, with [illegible] boxes of Sugar.

Hemp continues quiet, at unaltered figures. The total stock on hand, on the 1st inst. consisted of only 921 bales of American, and 4,197 bales of foreign, chiefly Manila.

Hops are dull and drooping, being pretty freely offered, while they are in very slack request. We learn from England, by the latest arrivals, that the Hop crop there is in an improved condition, and promises to give something near a moderate average yield. This news has checked speculation here. Our advices in relation to the American Hop crop are not very encouraging, and do not justify any anticipation of a fair yield.

Hay is coming forward very slowly and is advancing, being in lively request. The recent drouth has, doubtless, cut off a very large portion of the expected supply; and to this, City dealers mainly attribute the present scarcity of the commodity in this locality.

Rice is sparingly dealt in at previous quotations.

Seeds are generally in better request, and prices thereof favor factors.

Tallow has attracted more attention, and has slightly advanced.

Tobacco is brisk and firm. The stock on the 1st inst. included 6,710 hhds. Domestic in the Inspection Warehouse, 3,183 bales Spanish in first hands, and 24,950 pkgs. of Manufactured. The sales of the latter, during the month of July, were 21,496 pkgs., against 10,761 pkgs. same month last year.

Wool is generally in less active request, yet it is very stiffly held.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various Market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish farther information in the different departments of business.

Marketing Fruit.

We have now seen about the last of the bountiful apple crop of 1855. In Autumn and Winter the supply in this market was unusually large, and continued so until April. After that we found few more in market than in ordinary years. We saw scores of barrels emptied into the docks, owing to their decayed condition. All of these might have been saved with proper care in putting up. The prospect for the present year is less favorable for a full crop, and a word in time may put fruit-growers upon their guard. As arrangements are already making by dealers for purchasing the incoming crop, we present here some extracts from an excellent article in the Country Gentleman on this subject. The writer says: A good deal of first-rate fruit has perished, all of which might have supplied the wants of the needy, in consequence of the headlong, unsystematic way in which it has been sent to market.

Take for example, the peach crop. A farmer has perhaps five hundred fine trees in bearing. He has never formed any plan for the sale of the crop, trusting that some dealer will come and ask for it, or intending to carry the fruit to market himself. The purchaser may or may not make his appearance. If he does not, no further arrangements are made till peaches generally are ripe. A general rush is then made from all quarters with them to the nearest towns; the market is glutted; and they are sold for what they will bring. The report then spreads, as a matter of course, that there is no market for peaches; none are brought in; and many perish. In a few days they are again scarce and high priced; and if any peaches remain, perhaps another rush is made. In this way, the consumers are subjected to fluctuations in prices, and only procure them by snatches, not attempting to secure anything like a regular supply. Thus, perhaps thousands of bushels are rotting under the trees, while purchasers are deprived of them. The right way is to keep the entire community who do not raise them, constantly and regularly supplied at moderate prices; this would be better for all parties. To accomplish it, every fruit-raiser should estimate, weeks beforehand, the amount of his crop, and the various periods of its ripening. He should then make a contract with a city dealer for the whole, to be supplied at regular and stated intervals, or employ an agent for their regular and continued sale, with the understanding that they shall be set at such moderate rates, that families can afford to go daily and obtain their regular supplies without fear of being shaved. If those who plant peach orchards would make a careful selection and distribution of sorts, so as to furnish a regular and uniform supply during the two or three months from the earliest to the latest, and would sell them at such prices as the community generally could afford to buy for daily use, probably ten times as many would be sold, at a greater average profit, and with a decided benefit to the health and purse of purchasers.

Last year's crop of Winter apples was nearly double the amount of average seasons; and prices ran low. Those who made early contracts with dealers found little difficulty; but barrels could not be obtained for all; and many remained undisposed of. Many owners resolved to keep their apples till Spring, with the hopes of higher prices. When Spring came, and decay was commencing, a general rush was made with them to the cities; the market was quickly overcharged; and, in New-York City, good Winter apples, but slightly injured by decay, were offered at about the usual price of empty barrels. The same management that we have proposed for the peach crop would prevent such a loss. Fruit-raisers must learn that there is an essential difference between selling wheat, which requires no management at all, except to get it to market, and selling perishable fruit, which requires a thorough knowledge of the business of picking, packing, transporting, and placing before purchasers. Those who are best informed on this branch of their business, are now in the practice of obtaining twice as much for their crops as those who sell to any purchaser who happens to come along, and who take but little pains in doing the work of cultivating, picking, and selecting in the best manner. They have acquired a reputation for the uniform excellence and condition of their crop; and fruit-sellers are not afraid to purchase of them.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. Tappan & McKillop, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ALABAMA.

Tuscaloosa County, July 28.—Cotton and Corn are the principal productions of the county. The Cotton crop will be fair. Corn is cut off somewhat by drouth, but sufficient made for ordinary use. Wheat crop was poor.

GEORGIA.

Cass County, July 30.—Wheat is only about half a crop and is now harvested. Corn looks badly, being much injured by the prevailing drouth. Cotton is doing pretty well, and has not as yet felt the effect of the dry weather.

Houston County, Aug. 1.—Large portions of this county have suffered from a ten weeks' drouth, which has cut off the Corn crop two-thirds at least, but few will have to buy Corn, as last year's crop was an abundant one. The Potato crop is a failure. The Cotton is not so much hurt by the drouth. The rains have now set in, and it is estimated that the crop will be a two-thirds one. Much, however, will depend on the weather this month.

Washington County, July 27.—Cotton, Corn and Wheat, are the chief productions of the county. The Corn crop has been considerably injured by the drouth. It will probably fall short about one-third. Wheat has been a pretty fair yield; enough has been made for home consumption. The Cotton crop looks promising, and with favorable weather the yield will be about an average, which is 10,000 bales.

Wilkinson County, July 29.—The Corn this year will fall short of the usual crop, having been injured by the dry weather. The Cotton crop will be a fair yield. Wheat was good. Potatoes will be a failure, owing to the extreme severity of last Winter, the seed having been destroyed.

MICHIGAN.

Berrien County, July 30.—Wheat is more than an average crop, very heavy and harvested in the very best order. Oats are rather light, affected some by the drouth—yet not by any means a failure; we only raise about sufficient for home use. Corn will be about an average crop; our late rains will bring it forward, yet it has been injured some by the drouth. The Potato crop, judging from present prospects, will be an abundant one; the late rains are fully in time for the general crop, yet too late for early. This is a crop much depended upon here. In fact, farmers generally have abundant reason to be fully satisfied with their crops of all kinds, those secured and those in prospective.

Kent County, July 29.—The Wheat of this valley is of first quality, but the yield will be only moderate. Fields will vary from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. Some will go to 20 and 30 bushels, but it is not thought the average will be more than 12 or 14 bushels. Corn and Potatoes are coming on fine; the early Corn is first-rate; the late-planted suffers for want of rain. There has been considerable Corn put in. Early-sown Oats look very well, and promise a good yield; the later-sown will suffer for want of rain. The crop will probably be an average one. Grass is first rate in every particular, and is well secured, so that Hay will be abundant, and at reasonable prices. The Wheat has been secured in good condition—will be plump, and make good flour.

Lapeer County, July 27.—The Hay and Wheat crop in this county is all nearly secured, and the yield is good. Corn never looked better until the drouth came on. If there be rain soon, the crop may yet turn out pretty good.

Montcalm County, July 28.—The Wheat crop in this section of the country (owing to the drouth) is not an average one; is quite light; probably the yield will not be two-thirds as large as last year. Corn and Oats will be about an average crop, unless the dry weather should continue much longer. Rain is much wanted for vegetation of all kinds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Spartanburgh District, July 22.—It is not thought that the farmers will have any reason to complain of the crops this year. The prospects are flattering. Corn and Cotton look very well; other crops are very flattering and judging from present appearances, we shall have a fair average yield of all.

Union District, July 22.—The principal productions of the county are Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and some Rice; the Wheat crop this year is not good; Corn on the whole looks healthy, though somewhat injured by the heavy rains; the Cotton is growing very rapidly, but the planters are complaining of what they call the lice on Cotton, which will injure it much.

York District, Aug. 1.—The present prospect of the crops here is fine; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats are the chief articles raised; judging from their appearance just now the yield will probably be far above an average.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 6, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, [illegible]-STREET, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE DIFFERENT MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 6, 1856.

Yards.	Beeves.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3116	3024	36	361	906	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	[illegible]	346	66	73	3000	[illegible]
Chamberlain's, Robinson-st.	[illegible]	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales reported at Bergen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855 ...... [illegible]
Receipts for week ending to-day 3,334
Receipts for corresponding week last year 3,319
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855 ...... [illegible]

Total receipts for week ending to-day 4,673
Total receipts for corresponding week last year ...... [illegible]

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

Over what road.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	1421	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Railroad	868	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Boats	774	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	20	35	86	264	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
On foot	185	......	......	......	......

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	1,390	Missouri	......
New-York	111	Pennsylvania	......
Illinois	1,035	Texas	......
Kentucky	306	Connecticut	......
Indiana	111	Michigan	......
Virginia	......	New-Jersey	......
Iowa	......	Wisconsin	......

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices, to-day, as compared with last week, are full ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium cattle	9½c.@10c.	10c.@10c.
First quality	9c.@ 9½c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8c.	8c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 7¾c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ 9½c.
Average of all sales about	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c.@ 9c.

At Browning's, Chamberlain's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 6½c.@9½c. Chamberlain reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We found a few more first quality cattle in market this morning than one week ago, and a larger sprinkling of "scalawags." There was an unusual number of small animals, ranging from 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. net, and in quite good flesh. These are precisely the kind of beef cattle wanted during this weather, and notwithstanding the large supply they went off pretty briskly. At 3 o'clock P. M., we judged there were not half as many unsold cattle as at the same hour last Wednesday.

The course of the market to-day appeared to be up in the morning, down at mid-day, and up towards evening.

The day was cool and pleasant—just the thing for selling Cattle. We hope all dealers will keep in mind that during over eighty weeks that have passed since the general market was changed from the Sabbath-breaking one (Monday) to Wednesday, we have not had half a dozen stormy Wednesdays, while almost half of the Mondays have been anything but pleasant.

We heard, to-day, that the Jews are making an effort to have a market on Sunday, to suit their own convenience. We hope there is no truth in the report, for we strongly protest against any such move. If they do not regard the Christian Sabbath, they have no right, moral or legal, to disturb those who wish to keep the day sacred. We are quite sure driving cattle from the yards through the City on the Sabbath will not be tolerated. Those arriving here by chance on the Sabbath may, perhaps, be driven to the market-yards, but not from them.

The figures above give a fair view of the receipts of Cattle and of the prices. It will be seen that there is still a large supply of Beef, and there were few unsold Cattle at 6 o'clock this evening.

Drovers who bought on the strength of prices ruling last Spring, are doubtless losing money now. They say so, and we believe them. But there are Cattle enough at the West to be purchased at prices which will allow a profit even on the present selling rates in this market.

Ohio furnished about one-half of all offered this week at Forty-fourth street.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	68	Ohio	S. Coy	Capt. Vail.
2.	111	Ill.	W. I. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
3.	56	Ohio	Mr. Grout	Geo. A. Totten.
4.	96	Ill.	H. M. Staley	Jno. A. Merritt.
5.	109	Ill.	Harris & Reid	C. G. Tead.
6.	77	Ohio	S. B. Seymour	Barney Bartram.
7.	73	Ohio	Sawyer & Gleyseels	Barney Bartram.
8.	62	Ohio	S. Westheimer	Owner.
9.	62	Ohio	Beach & Smith	Owners.
10.	52	Ohio	[illegible] Shelton	Geo. Ayrault.
11.	180	Ohio	J. Hillhouse	S. Sherman.
12.	115	Ill.	John Gregory	D. L. Belding.
13.	49	Ky.	Daniel McIntyre	G. W. Canger.
14.	68	Ky.	Geo. M. Bedford	W. W. Belden.
15.	71	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	Thos. Wheeler.
16.	71	Ohio	Jno Purchase	Owner.
17.	90	Ky.	Lewis Castleman	Geo. Ayrault.
18.	54	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	C. G. Tead.
19.	68	Ohio	S. C. Burrell	S. Sherman.
20.	88	Ohio	S. C. Langdon	Valentine & Martin.
21.	113	Ill.	Jno. T. Alexander	Simon Ullery.
22.	72	Ohio	John Bryant	R. Murray.
23.	90	Ohio	W. Bennick	T. White & Son.
24.	74	Ohio	Several Owners	Miller, Haring & Co.
25.	77	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	Thos. Wheeler.
26.	88	N. Y.	Norman Felt	Owner.
27.	54	Ohio	Gilchrist & Totten	Owners.
...	48	Ohio	M. B. Driesbach	Owner.
...	40	Ill.	Henry Hayes	W. A. Belden.
...	54	Ohio	N. S. Hitchcock	Jas. Gilchrist.
...	54	Ohio	Reber & Brother	Thos. M. Vail.
1*.	68	Ill.	J. Drebach	Henry Hurd.
2*.	30	N. Y.	Wm. Mullen	Owner.
3*.	48	Ohio	J. Parrit	J. Budlong.
4*.	46	Ky.	J. Bush	Henry Hurd.
5*.	62	Ill.	Faner & Siegle	Owners.
6*.	48	Ohio	J. Brooks	J. H. Williams.
7*.	51	Ill.	J. Gatewood	J. H. Williams.
8*.	44	Ky.	Loyl & Sauster	Owners.
9*.	108	Ohio	S. M. Baker	Culver, Hurd & Co.
10*.	73	Ind.	J. D. Fasser & Co.	Culver, Hurd & Co.
11*.	73	Ind.	J. McKee	Purchase & Wheat'n
12*.	26	N. Y.	N. Little	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

John Bryant contributed 72 fair quality Ohio Steers; home weight 1,490 lbs. They were sold by R. Murray at an average of $67 ₩ head. They were put in cars at Columbus. Expenses to Buffalo $70 ₩ car, (15 to the car.) Buffalo to Albany, $70 ₩ car, (15 to the car.) Albany to New-York, by steamboat, at $1 ₩ head.

S. C. Burrell, of Coshocton County, Ohio, brought in 68 ordinary Steers; home weight, 1,310 lbs. Chas. Cooper took 30 at $64 each. The first 36 were sold by S. Sherman at 8c.@9½c., according to quality. This drove came on foot all the way from home, to Philadelphia, at a total expense of $7 ₩ head. They were on the road 61 days, averaging just 10 miles a day. Mr. Burrell says he could have brought them through for $5 a head at any other season, but now he found pasture so short that he frequently had to buy hay. He went 90 miles out of the direct course to try the Philadelphia market, and would have saved money if he had sold them. He has tried the railroads and gives a decided preference to driving through. The appearance of the animals do not show any better for their pleasure trip on foot, though part of their looks must be attributed to the weather.

Capt. W. J. Hutchinson brought in from Henderson County, Ill., on the Mississippi River, 111 steers, 101 of which were 3-year olds. Sixty of them were fed by Law & Wilson, of Warren County. This lot was in pretty good order, and will make good eating for this weather. They were selling by J. C. Hoag—some of the best at nearly 10c., while some of the poorest brought little over 8c. The whole lot averaged 9c.@9½c. This was an experiment to try small cattle. As more animals were put into cars, the expense was less, and the owner thinks them quite as profitable as larger animals, or rather less loss, on such a day as this.

S. Coy brought in 68 steers from Champaign County, Ohio. Quality good; weight averaging about 700 lbs. They were selling by Capt. Vail, at 9c.@9½c. for the first three-fourths of them. The owner thinks some of the best brought nearly 10c.

Lewis Castleman contributed 90 Kentucky grade Durhams; about 700 lbs. average weight; quality fair. They were sold by Geo. Ayrault at 8c.@9½c., seller's and buyers' estimate. Ayrault also sold 68 Ohio steers for Mr. Shelton; quality ordinary. They brought about 8½c. on the average.

John T. Alexander sent forward 113 fairish Illinois steers, averaging about 755 lbs. They were sold by Simon Ullery at about 8½c.@9½c.

Harris & Reid contributed 109 Illinois steers of fairish quality. Home weight 1,330 lbs. They were selling by C. G. Tead at an average of a little less than 9c., owners' and seller's estimate.

H. M. Staley, of Morgan County, Illinois, brought in 96 fair quality steers; home weight 1,480 lbs. They were selling by Jno. A. Merritt at an average for the whole drove of $66, or just about 9c.

Mr. Grout, of Pickaway County, Ohio, brought about 56 of which were selling by Gilchrist & Totten, at 8c.@9¾c., according to quality.

Sawyer & Gleyseels brought in 73 Ohio steers; quality very good for the day; weight 735 to 750 lbs. They were sold by Barney Bartram, at an average of 9c.

Gilchrist & Totten sold, on their own account, 54 Madison County Ohio steers, bought here of M. S. Hitchcock of Lorain County. They were retailed out at 8c.@9c.

S. B. Seymour contributed 77 Ohio steers, a little less than 700 lbs. average; fair quality. They were sold by Barney Bartram, at 8½c.@10c.; average 9¼c.

Norman Felt brought in 88 very good steers, which were full fed in Morgan County, Illinois, last Winter, and pastured during the Summer in Madison County, N. Y. Home weight 1,630 lbs. They were working off by T. White & Son at an average of about $75. This drove was injured and one of them nearly killed, by the breaking down of the bridge over the Chenango Canal at Hamilton. Where's the contractor?

S. C. Langdon, Esq., of Pickaway County, Ohio, sent in 88 steers, mostly quite small, but in fair flesh. They were working off by Valentine & Martin, at 8c.@9c. @9½c. for some of the best.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

The receipts of Milch Cows have been small, but fully equal to demand. The prospect of a drouth led milkmen to lay in a larger stock of Cows last week in order to be able to fulfill their milk contracts. The rains having put a new aspect upon pasture prospects, a less demand for Cows now prevails.

Allerton reports 35 Milch Cows, not materially changed as to selling rates.

Browning reports 64 Milch Cows, selling, as yet, at about the same rates as for some weeks past.

Chamberlain reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60.

O'Brien reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$60. There is a falling off in the demand at this yard, and Cows sell for $5 ₩ head lower than this day last week. Very few reach the highest figure, $60. A majority of good Cows sell for about $45 ₩ head.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlain's, and O'Brien's.

The abundance of cheap Mutton and Lamb interferes with the demand for Veal, and prices are quoted a little lower, with a slow market.

Allerton reports 382 Veal Calves selling, a smaller number than for some time past. Prices range from 5c.@6½c. and 7c. for extras.

Browning reports 73 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@6c. The large number of Sheep and Lambs, and the good supply of cheap Beef, diminish the demand for Veal, and prices have fallen off somewhat.

Chamberlain reports 98 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb.

O'Brien reports 56 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. All brought in were sold at these rates, though the demand is not brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlain's, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

We find a large number of Sheep and Lambs have been received during the week past, generally in good quality. This increase both in numbers and weight, has lowered the price somewhat. The market is, however, pretty fair to-day.

Allerton reports receipts of 306 Sheep and Lambs, selling a little lower than last week. The average prices of Sheep is estimated by the Brokers at $3.25@$3.50 ₩ head, and of Lambs at $2 37½@$2 62½. Of course many poor animals sell for much lower figures, while extras go much higher. The Lambs, being pretty well grown, and still tender, bring higher prices than old Sheep of larger size.

Browning reports receipts of 4,480 Sheep and Lambs. This is the largest number received in any week the present season. Prices have declined full 50 cents per head. The most of those brought in were of good quality. About 600 were left over on Saturday evening. About 600 were in the yards this morning, most of which were disposed of before noon.

Chamberlain reports receipts of 4,261 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ₩ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

68 Sheep	$266 20	67 Sheep	$131 00
80 Sheep	300 00	169 Lambs	450 00
96 Sheep	353 12	77 Lambs	271 00
70 Sheep	230 00	44 Lambs	144 25
75 Sheep	302 25	116 Lambs	337 75
53 Sheep	190 25		

Thomas C. Larkin reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
103	$419 75	201	$674 38
175	620 00	110	330 12
60	182 00	77	235 50
96	330 75	46	146 00
81	244 00	17	65 50
17	70 00		

Beach, Smith & Judd, Sheep Brokers at Chamberlain's, report the following sales for the week:

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
210 Lambs	$630 00	$2 75
61 Sheep	244 00	4 00
138 Sheep	605 00	4 00
96 Sheep	340 00	3 50
72 Sheep	180 00	2 50
146 Sheep	567 00	3 75
21 Sheep	84 00	4 00
51 Sheep	212 50	4 25
35 Sheep	140 00	4 00
24 Sheep	110 00	4 50
156 Sheep	624 00	4 00
63 Sheep	252 00	4 00
71 Sheep	266 25	3 75
7 Sheep	26 00	4

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The hot weather rendering transportation of fat Swine hazardous, has decreased the receipts, and prices have advanced a little.

Allerton reports no Swine received during the week.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Waterous, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	6½c.@ —	Corn-fed, light	8½c.@9c.
Corn-fed, fat	6¼c.@6¾c.	Distillery hogs	7½c.@8c.
Distillery hogs	6¼c.@6½c.		
Stock light.			

We annex an official report of Stock received over the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	1,619	Hogs	1,453
Sheep	2,204	Calves	176
Lambs	186	Horses	4

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The receipts of Beef Cattle yesterday and to-day have not been so large as at our last quotations, but there is no material change to note in prices.

Beef Cattle—The entire sales amounted to 1,600 head, at prices ranging from $8 75 to $9 50, and a few extra ones at $10 ₩ 100 lbs. Alex. Kennedy, Eli Coop, Zollier & Ullery, were the principal owners, and the stock came from Chester County, Pa., Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia. The great majority of the Beeves were of the lower grades.

Sheep—This market was quite active, and 6,000 head were sold at Torrence's Avenue Drove Yard, at from $2 20@$4 ₩ head for Sheep, and at from $2 25@$4 75 for Lambs. The average price was about $3 50 each. The best Sheep in market was a lot from Washington County, Pa. About 300 were left over.

Hogs—This market was also quite active, and 1,200 head changed hands at from $8@$8 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves—The sales only amounted to 175 head, at prices ranging from $20@$50 ₩ head, according to quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 6, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Peaches from New-Jersey are beginning to arrive, though in moderate quantities. The crop will not be large this season according to present reports.

Nectarines, in poor condition after a voyage from Charleston, were offered at $4 per box; good ones, if found, are worth from $8 to $10 per box.

Eggs continue to arrive freely, especially from Philadelphia, while the demand is quite limited.

Butter is in fair demand at quoted prices, which do not vary from last week.

The heavy rain of yesterday has revived the hopes of the vegetable gardeners and farmers, who were lamenting the withered appearance of their late crops. The dairymen's prospects have also improved, and they hope to make their full quota of Fall butter and cheese.

In our list below we have not quoted some of the articles as low as they have been sold to your consumers from the boats, as our aim is only intended to embrace those in good order and of fair quality:

Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes—[illegible], ₩ basket	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Potatoes—[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₩ basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions—Yellow, ₩ basket	1 50	@ 1 [illegible]
Onions—Bermuda, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squashes—Summer, ₩ basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Green, ₩ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips—Ruta Baga ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots—₩ doz. bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets—new, ₩ doz. bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ₩ bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Peas—₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
String Beans—₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers—₩ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watermelons—from Savannah, ₩ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskmelons—From Norfolk, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages—New, ₩ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower—₩ 100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raspberries—₩ 100 baskets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackberries—₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whortleberries—₩ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapes—Wild, ₩ basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears—₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Virginia, ₩ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apples—Sweet and sour bough, ₩ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches—From Virginia, ₩ box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches—Jersey, ₩ basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Apples—Southern, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Peaches—₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—Orange Co., ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—State, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—in bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—Kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—State, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowls—₩ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Chickens—₩ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks County, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys—₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese—Each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigeons—Wild, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodcock—₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snipe—Yellow leg, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snipe—Oxeye, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snipe—Sand, ₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robin—₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plover—₩ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
Wednesday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and moderate request at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $35 ₩ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,000 lbs. American Yellow have been reported, at 28c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are attracting increased attention, and as the available supply is a very moderate one, prices rule very firm. Southern and Western dealers are the principal purchasers. These are obliged to secure at an early date what they need, in order to be in a position to meet opportunely the calls of their own customers at home. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 25; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 37½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 05; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c.@70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 80c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 57½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 80c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 42½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@65c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

BRICKS—The demand is moderate, and is readily met at our quotations. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 75; Caliburgh, $8@$10; Philadelphia face, $19; Bath, $8@$30; Welsh fire, $30@$50; Stourbridge, do., $40@$60; Mott Tiles, $30@$60 ₩ M. It was stated at the adjourned meeting of the Brick Manufacturers' Association, held in this City yesterday, that North River Bricks are now selling by wholesale, at $4 ₩ 1,000, which is less than the actual cost of manufacture, and that 60,000,000 bricks are now lying idle in the arches of brick-makers who deal with New-York. The Association desire to raise the price from $4 to $4 50.

CANDLES—Continue quiet, but firm. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 46c.; Stearic, 20c.@22c.; Adamantine, 20c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@14c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—North River, 90c.@$1; Roman, $3. $3 50; and Marble, $3 ₩ bbl.

COAL—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9; Pictou, $5 50@$5 75 ₩ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$5 25 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at uniform prices: Java, 14c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; and St Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Mr. William Scott, broker, reports the stock of Coffee, here, yesterday, as follows: Rio 60,172 pkgs.; Java, 25,000 mats; do. 2,000 sev. bags; Native Ceylon, 3,446; Maracaibo, 1,900; Laguayra, 3,600; St. Domingo, 3,300; other descriptions, 6,000 pkgs. Total, 112,000 pkgs.

COPPER—The market is inactive, but prices are essentially unaltered. New Sheathing, 30c.; Old do., 18c.@24½c.; Yellow do., 24c.; American Ingot, 26c.; Chili Pig, 25c., and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ₩ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 14c.@15c.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10⅛
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅝
Middling Fair	12¼	12½	12	[illegible]
Fair	12½	12¾	13	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The available supply is very ample, but the general demand is now quite animated, and all seasonable fabrics are held with much firmness,—some factors, especially of silk goods, even claiming higher prices. The transactions in domestic Cottons and Woolens are on a very liberal scale, and give considerable satisfaction. Imported productions are likewise quite freely purchased, and notwithstanding the current heavy imports, importers keep up their prices. The latest accounts from the Old world encouraged them to persevere in this course, and as the opinion is spreading that we are not likely to go very far beyond our actual requirements, in the way of importation, there is less diffidence in the future. Still, it is well to be prudent, and no rash calculations should be indulged in or acted upon,—as such could not fail to bring about disappointment.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ₩ piece.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 00 ₩ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in reduced supply and fair request at $3 50@$4 ₩ cwt. Mackerel remain dull and heavy at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do., ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $22@$23 ₩ tc., and $20 50 ₩ bbl. Shad at $10 25 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 25 for do. No. 2, ₩ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are not abundant, though being needed, at 40c.@41c. for Scaled, at 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is comparatively brisk and buoyant, with moderate arrivals and a lively inquiry both for home use and consumption. The sales since our last embrace about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 50	@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00	@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10	@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 30	@ 6 40
Common to Good Michigan	5 80	@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10	@ 6 20
Common to Good Ohio	6 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Michigan	6 75	@ 6 90
Fancy Ohio	6 40	@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60	@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75	@ 10 00

Canadian remains quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 800 bbls. inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 15@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is improving—being rare and needed. The sales since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 15@$9 and $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is now worth $3@$3 50 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market is rather poorly supplied and is inactive, yet prices are without any quotable alteration. Raisins $4 75 for Layer, and $3 25@$3 75 for Bunch, ₩ whole box; Sardines, 35c.@60c. ₩ box; prime Zante Currants, 18c.@20c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.; Shelled Almonds, 20c.@22c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24c.@24½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 15c.@16½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 8c.@14c.; Prunes, 7c.@7½c.; Filberts, 6½c. ₩ lb.; Cocoa Nuts, $35; Pine Apples, $6 50@$8 ₩ hundred; and Dried Apples, 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade continues without any noticeable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and is in less request at drooping rates. The sales since our last comprise about 53,000 bushels, including very good to prime Canadian White, at $1 75@$1 80; prime Western White at $1 80; fair to choice Western Red at $1 54@$1 73; prime to very handsome Southern White, at $1 80@$1 85; and good to prime Southern Red, at $1 68@$1 75 ₩ bush. Rye is still scarce and needed. Sales of 7,000 bushels were reported at from 84½c. for unsound to 88c. for prime, ₩ bush. Oats continue plenty, and sold at [illegible] @44½c. for Ohio and Lake [illegible] for Canadian [illegible] for Jersey, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ₩ bush. Barley is [illegible]

[illegible] dull and nominal, [illegible]; Canadian and Country [illegible] bush.; supply and demand [illegible] rising prices. The sales since our last, [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for Southern Yellow; [illegible] for [illegible]; and [illegible] for Southern White, and [illegible] bush.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in [illegible] and is quoted free. At [illegible] tons, $50 each; from [illegible] tons [illegible] $51 to 100 tons [illegible]; from 101 to 200 tons, [illegible] each; from 201 and upwards, $[illegible] ₩ ton.

HAIR—Boots American [illegible].

HAY—There were [illegible] bales River [illegible] 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs. [illegible].

HEMP—Remains very quiet, [illegible] of American, [illegible]; Manila, 10c., and [illegible] ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair request [illegible] rising prices. Prime Buenos Ayres [illegible] 26c.; Rio Grande, 22½c.@23c.; [illegible] Africa, 20c.@21c.; dry [illegible] other descriptions in proportion [illegible] available stock is about [illegible] same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, [illegible] in bond, [illegible] gallon.

HOPS—Of last year's growth [illegible] and slack demand, at 6½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. [illegible] this year's growth [illegible] market [illegible] attention, and sales of lots [illegible] last year have been [illegible] ₩ lb. Some of the crop of 1854 are still [illegible] 5c.@8c. ₩ lb., but they are not sought after. [illegible] latest advices from England [illegible] going to factors, as there were [illegible] of something near a fair average crop there.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, [illegible]; Rio Grande, do., $15 50@$16 50 ₩ hundred; mixed Texan, [illegible] each.

INDIA RUBBER—Para, [illegible], 15c.@[illegible]; Carthagena, 35c.@36c.; Para, [illegible] 37½c. ₩ lb.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, [illegible]; Madras, 80c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 60; Caracas, [illegible] @$1 40 ₩ lb.

IRON—Is still generally very sparingly offered and bought at about former quotations. Scotch Pig, $31 50@$32 50; English Bar, [illegible] for common, and $46 50@$50 for refined; Swedish Bar, [illegible] 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Sheet, 5½c.@[illegible] ₩ lb., and 13c.@14c. for first quality Russian, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 [illegible] ₩ M.

LEAD—Rules dull and heavy, at [illegible] for Foreign, and $6 50 for Galena, ₩ 100 lbs. [illegible] 4,000 tons. Bar, 6¾c. ₩ lb.; Sheet and Pipe, 6½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—With a continuance of light receipts and a decreasing stock, Leather is held firmly, though not very active, in quoted rates. We quote: No. 1—Buenos Aires, Boots, Damaged, [illegible] Oak, (slaughter,) light weight, [illegible] 32c.@33c.; Heavy, not branded, [illegible] Hide, 25c.@26c.; Ohio, 28c.@30c.; [illegible] 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, light weight, [illegible] Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23½c.; middle do., [illegible] 25c.; light Orinoco, 23½c.@24½c.; [illegible] 24c.@26c.; heavy Rio Grande and [illegible] 24c.; heavy Orinoco, do., 22c.@24c.; [illegible] 20c.@22c.; poor damaged, 15c.@18c. [illegible] in rough, slaughter, 35c.@38c. ₩ lb. [illegible] Calf Skins, and English tanned [illegible] ty brisk and firm.

LIME—Rockland remains [illegible] for Common, and $1 12½@$1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is [illegible] previous quotations are well [illegible].

MOLASSES—Remains in [illegible] at about former rates. [illegible] Porto Rico, 40c.@[illegible]; Cuba [illegible] and Clayed Cuba, 33c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—[illegible] Wrought, 7½c.@8c.; Wrought [illegible] ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine [illegible] scarce and is needed at from $4 [illegible] 280 lbs. Spirits do. is less plenty and is [illegible] 38c.@42c., according to [illegible] Tar is salable and steady, at [illegible] Rosin pretty active and firm [illegible] common, ₩ 310 lbs. [illegible] $1 95@$6 for No. 1 and White [illegible] inactive and barely quoted, at $[illegible]

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, [illegible] ₩ ton.

OILS—Crude is moderately [illegible] from 76c.@77c. for Whale, and [illegible] gallon. Refined [illegible] and $1 40@$1 50 for Sperm, ₩ gallon [illegible] freely dealt in [illegible]. Linseed [illegible] less. Palm 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb. [illegible] quest, and is worth $1 [illegible] $2 37½ ₩ basket. Linseed [illegible] quoted at from 88c.@90c. ₩ gallon, [illegible] falling off from 93c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

Bay [illegible] Oil—[illegible] weeks [illegible] We notice a further advance in [illegible] good demand. The transactions [illegible] clude sales of 2,500 bbls. at 77c. [illegible] 500 do. part [illegible] at [illegible] The transactions [illegible] 1,000 lbs. North West [illegible] at [illegible] prices not transpired, [illegible] upon the above. Also [illegible] vate terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 4, 1856.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PLASTER PARIS—[illegible] respectively, $3 75 and $4 ₩ ton. Calcined, $1 75 ₩ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand, [illegible] at somewhat irregular prices—sales having transpired since our last of about [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 12½ for Mess; $18 12½@$18 25 for Prime, and $17 75@$17 87½ for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and request at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard is improving. The sales since our last reach about 800 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef being abundant continues depressed; the sales since our last consist of 370 bbls. at $7@$9 for Country Prime; $8 @$9 50 for Country Mess; $8@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is now commanding $[illegible] ₩ tc. Beef Hams continue dull and heavy at prices ranging from $13@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is less plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@18c. for Ohio, 17c.@20c. for good to very good State; [illegible] for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8c. @9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 125 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is pretty actively inquired for at our quotations: Turks Island, &c., 24½c. ₩ bushel; Liverpool, Ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 35@$1 47½, ₩ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c.@8½c.; Refined, 8½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Nitrate Soda, 5¼c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is more sought after and is now worth 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. American rough Flax is inactive and languid, at $1 80 ₩ bush. Clean is quoted at $17 ₩ tierce. Calcutta Linseed is worth $2 ₩ bush., and is in fair request. Rough Timothy readily commands $3 50 ₩ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 7c.; Buck, 7¼c. ₩ lb.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile taken at 10c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are still lightly dealt in at old quotations. Cassia, in mats, 40c.; Ginger, Race, 8c.; Mace, 80c.@81½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½c.@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, [illegible] 11c.; Cloves, 12½c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are but moderately dealt in at old figures. The sales since our last have been confined to about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are firmly bought at full and rising rates.

TALLOW—Prime is now in reduced supply and fair demand at 11c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are pretty freely offered, but the demand is not active, and prices are without any quotable change.

TIN—Remains depressed and inactive. We quote: Banca, (cash) 33c.; Straits, (cash) 31½c. ₩ lb.; Plates, I. X., $11 87½@$11 50; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 75@$9 87½; Terne, Coke, $8 75@$9; Terne, Charcoal, $10 37½@$10 50 ₩ box.

TOBACCO—The market displays considerable activity and firmness. We quote: Virginia, Leaf, 6½c.@9½c.; Kentucky, 7c.@14c.; Mason County, 8c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@25c.; Cuba, 25c.@35c.; Yara, 35c.@40c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 25c.@$1; Florida, wrappers, 15c.@60c.; Seed Leaf, 5½c.@16c.; Manufactured, No. 1, 5s and 8s, 19c.@30c.; med., 8s and 5s, 15c.@16c.; com. 5s and 8s, 12c.@14c.; common to good 16's, 16c.@32½c.; Fine, in kegs, medium, No. 1, 16c.; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@20c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@18c.; Pounds, common, 13c.@14c.; Pounds, 27c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@19c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, yet steady. South Sea, 50c.@52½c.; Northwest Coast, 55c.@56c.; Ochotsk, (usual,) 51c.@53c.; Ochotsk, (large), 55c.@56c.; Arctic, 55c.@56c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, mainly at 37½c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has become good request, at full prices, but most other kinds have attracted very little attention, though being still quoted quite firm. The week's sales embrace 125,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, 25,000 lbs. do. Pulled, and a few trifling lots of Foreign, within current range.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk and buoyant. For Liverpool: Cotton, 3-16d.@5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₩ tierce, and Heavy Goods, 15s.@20s. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark from St. Stephens, N. B., to London, Deals, 92s.; a Ship from St. Stephens to Liverpool, 64 to 73s. a bark from [illegible] to Liverpool, 62s.; a bark from [illegible] Bristol Channel, 64 10s.; a Br. brig, to Cork and a market, (a port in Great Britain), Grain, 9d.; a Br. brig, 203 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,000; one from Pedro Keys to New-York, Guano, $8 50 ₩ ton; a brig, 150 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,200, [illegible]; one from Aux Cayes, $6 ₩ ton; another [illegible] Windward Island, $1,000, and back, [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] REGULAR SALE [illegible] Aug. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of [illegible]

[illegible] City 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Mississippi Railroad [illegible] per cent. Income Bonds.

[illegible] Wabash and St. Louis Railroad [illegible] mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] Miami County (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Lackawanna and Western Railroad [illegible] mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] Galena and Chicago Railroad.........$100 each

[illegible] Knickerbocker Stage Company.........$100 each

[illegible] American Guano Company.........$100 each

[illegible] Brooklyn City Railroad Company.........$100 each

[illegible] Express Company.........$100 each

[illegible] Pacific Fire Insurance Company.........$25 each

[illegible] Continental Fire Insurance Co.........$100 each

[illegible] Insurance Company.........$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before [illegible] o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee, FEED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the premises, in one parcel, all the elegant furniture, together with the lease of this first-class hotel. The house has been built and furnished within two years in modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $[illegible]. The lease has [illegible] years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and only wants an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country. The lease requires all repairs to be made by the landlord, and the rent to be abated in case of [illegible].

For further particulars inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton [illegible], New-York; or FEED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS—Will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 25 acres of land. The place is an Island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 50 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing rooms, and rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bathroom, water-closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash-house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit [illegible], apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The place is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, in which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing, or shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

W. S. [illegible], Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—[illegible] rosewood piano-fortes; French plate pier and mantle mirrors; oil-paintings; cutlery; glass ware, &c., at salesroom Nos. 12 and 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a large variety of substantial cabinet furniture suitable for first-class residences, rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, suits; several [illegible] wardrobes; étagères, buffets, writing cabinets, extension dining-tables, book-cases, enameled chamber furniture in great variety, together with an endless variety of plain furniture new and second-hand, with which the sale will commence. Also to pay advances, about 40 oil-paintings in richly ornamented frames; French plate pier [illegible] oval and square do., also to pay advances, at 12 o'clock, a superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, stools, &c. The whole for positive sale to pay advances. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at reasonable charge. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Household furniture as good as new, mahogany [illegible] bureaus, wash-stands, [illegible] mahogany rockers, chairs, [illegible] divans, mahogany and other [illegible], feather beds, carpets, oil cloths, stoves, crockery, cutlery, &c., &c. [illegible] At 4 o'clock P. M., two [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 319 Adams-st., Brooklyn, between Willow and Johnson, the entire furniture of the house. It will consist in part of sofas, mahogany chairs, rocking chairs, marble top, side and card tables, [illegible] bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, [illegible] and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, [illegible] bedding, hair-mattresses, China and glass ware, plated do., stoves, refrigerators, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD WATCHES—[illegible] and a general variety of mosaic and other jewelry at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday) at salesroom Nos. 12 and 13 Park-row, being the property of a dealer giving up business, consisting of about 150 lots of desirable articles in the line, and which will be sold in lots to suit the trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

Also, one [illegible] counter, lot of [illegible] gold fob and vest chains, sleeve buttons, breast pins, &c., to pay advances.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 64 Nassau-st., [illegible] a line of [illegible] gold case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, [illegible], Racing Frères and others. Also a line [illegible] gold chains, breast-pins, ear-rings, [illegible], sleeve buttons, guard, vest and [illegible] chains, &c. Every article warranted according to catalogue.

[illegible] Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.

THIS MORNING—(10½ o'clock) AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS—[illegible] imported, taken from [illegible] and sold by 100 and 1,000, giving all equal opportunity, and chances to buy; sample box will be given, warranted as sample. Dealers will attend promptly, as quick work will be performed, giving privilege to buyers.

CINCINNATI—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and (if required) SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

PROPOSALS.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise [illegible] gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with [illegible] boilers each, to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the Ridge Hill Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, from the 5th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

The above is postponed as follows: Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready on the [illegible], and propositions received until the 20th inst., at 12 M.

H. S. WELLES & CO.

PROPOSALS—SCHOOL FURNITURE—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of August inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing School-House No. [illegible] in Mott-st. [illegible] plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of Board of School Officers of XIVth Ward. [illegible] New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

PROPOSALS—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 18th day of August, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the necessary materials and labor for [illegible] Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with and agreeable to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward. J. [illegible] THURSTON, Chairman.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM S. HAWS, No. 142 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF S. [illegible] ANTHONY & Co., Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A stylish 3-story brown-stone house on 38th-st., near 4th-av., $12,000. Also, several very desirable 3-story brick houses on Lexington-av., 38th-st. and 39th-st., $7,000 and $8,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 3 lots of ground. House brick, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three very nice three story brick houses on 58th-st., near 3d-av., $5,500 each; one on 39th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; one on 28th-st., $5,000; one on 33d-st., $5,000, and others. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with Summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 38 by 30 feet, finished complete; also, a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large three story frame mansion, filled in with brick, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landings, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—30 by 34 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from dépôt. Price $3,0.0. For further particulars address G. P. REEVS, Goshen, N. Y.

GIVE ATTENTION.—STEPHEN VAIL will be at No. 27 Fulton-st. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 to 2, to give full particulars of a large number of farms, houses and lots, country seats, and real estate of all kinds, at fair prices. A farm of 389 acres, price $7,500; do. 40 acres, $1,900; do. 85 acres, $1,200; and others of all prices. Call on E. Brown, No. 27 Fulton-st.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield Dépôt.

P. S.—Three splendid country seats to exchange, of 75 acres, 96 acres, and 130 acres.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-20 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 19 acres, lying in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 12 miles from Hoboken, 3 miles from Hackensack, and 5 miles from Fort Lee, on the direct road to Piermont. Buildings in excellent condition; plenty of fruit and excellent water. The above would be a very desirable country residence. Inquire of ISAAC B. GARYL, on the premises, opposite John C. WESTERVELT's, Schraalenburg, or of CHARLES E. WEBB, No. 87 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm of [illegible] acres, situated on the road to Rockaway, L. I., 19 miles from New-York and 2½ miles from railroad station, near [illegible]. Upon it is a one-and-a-half story frame cottage, eight rooms, and kitchen attached, two fine apple orchards in full bearing, pears, plums, grapes, &c., nice garden, good well and brook, two barns and carriage-house. Terms easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A three story brick building, with a steam engine fifteen-horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A superior farm or country seat, at Woodbury, Conn., consisting of 126 acres, a very superior new dwelling house, out houses, &c. Also, other farms and country seats for sale. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property, situated in the town of Rye, near two dépôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A bay horse, six years old, fifteen hands high, sound and kind; will stand without tying. Also, an express-wagon with top, cheap. Apply at the store No. 25 Bowery.

TO EXCHANGE—Merchandise and stocks, for desirable Brooklyn property, unincumbered preferred. Address, giving full particulars, Box 705, Post-Office, N. Y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—A first-class 3-story English-basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed. 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute. The furniture, which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired, and possession had immediately. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story brick house No. 60 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Part of the furniture will be sold or rented. Possession can be had about the 20th August. Rent $1,000. For particulars, apply on the premises, or address HOUSE, Box No. 1,306 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three on 28th-st., near Lexington-av., 3 story, brick, in fine order, modern improvements. Rent $650, $700 and $8.0. One on Lexington-av., $750; one on West 28th-st., $600; one on West 28th-st., $500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, containing all the modern improvements. Possession can be had at once. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—*A three-story, brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th av.* Possession immediately.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—The upper part of house No. 113 East 13th-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and two rooms on third, with gas and water, to a small American family. Inquire as above.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat two-story, basement and under-cellar, brick cottage, No. 605 Hudson-st., (Abingdon-square,) has gas and croton; rent $[illegible]; possession immediately. Apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 605 or 607 Hudson-st.

MAIDEN-LANE STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of No. 50 Maiden-lane, 25x117, running through to, and having entrance in Liberty-st. Also, basement of No. 48 Maiden-lane; possession may be had in August. Apply to S. W. SMITH, 50 Maiden-lane.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the Hat Factory, opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unequaled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. N. HUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO MECHANICS—Two light rooms on Canal [illegible] Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 152 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at Nos. [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 186 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

[illegible] payable in the above city, collected [illegible] commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances, on all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KIRBAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., JAN. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies [illegible] by this Company, and which have terminated within one year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus L. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gassaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—By the concurrent action of the stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, at a meeting of said stockholders held at their respective offices, the capital stock of said Companies, the real and personal property, rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto, have been merged, vested in and consolidated into one corporate body under the designation and style of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Pursuant to an order duly made, the stockholders of said consolidated company are hereby notified that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the aforesaid Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors and the transaction of any business that may be presented thereat.

The stock and transfer books will remain closed until after the election. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Dated La Fayette, July 18, 1856.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 8th-av. and 52d-st., on WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1856. The poll will be open from 3 to 5 P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MELLEN, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson		Pittsfield	$2 [illegible]
Claverack		Cheshire	[illegible]
Mellenville		South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent		North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	1 65	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	1 80	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	1 80	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	1 95	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	2 00	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	2 00	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	2 [illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leave Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 7..12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 7..7½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8....12½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 8.....8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 9..1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 9...8½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 11..2½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 11...10 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 12..3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 12...11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 13 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 13..6½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 2....8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2....9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2....3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2....4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3.....8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3.....4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4.....9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 4.....5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5.....7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5.....11 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 7¾ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7...7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8.....12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, *last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island*, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Dutch Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NYACK—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. [illegible], will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning to New-York EVERY MORNING. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 302 West-st., (rear office.)

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly executed. Warrants located on land.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M., Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:25 P. M.

At 12 M., Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7:5 P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE: MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 [illegible]—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 6.40 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8 30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland at 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 2, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Chambers-st. [illegible] 6 and 12 M. [illegible] Poughkeepsie [illegible] This train leaves every Tuesday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for [illegible] Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 11:15 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City. MAIL and EXPRESS Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2, stopping at all stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, trains leave Hartford at 6.10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12.45 P. M., Express, arrive at Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3.50 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express trains for New-York. For particulars see *Patchinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. T. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

oc5-'54-lawlyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

aul6-'54-lawlyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the *AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several* acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 30, 1856—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of August inst.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 8th to the 18th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

New-York, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifteen per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have, this 4th day of August, declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK—New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.—A Dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26.....1856	Wednesday, May 14.....1856
Saturday, May [illegible].....1856	Wednesday, May 28.....1856
Saturday, May 24.....1856	Wednesday, June 11.....1856
Saturday, June 7.....1856	Wednesday, June 25.....1856
Saturday, June 21.....1856	Wednesday, July 9.....1856
Saturday, July 5.....1856	Wednesday, July 23.....1856
Saturday, July 19.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2.....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3.....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30.....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1.....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11.....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29.....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8.....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26.....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6.....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20.....1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.

AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23.

NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, July 30.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Aug. 13.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.......Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Aug. 27.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Sept. 10.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon.....$130

In first cabin, lower saloon.....110

In second cabin.....[illegible]

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 55 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE—DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA.........Capt. MILLER | EMEU.........Capt. SMALL.

JURA.........Capt. MOODIE | ALPS.........Capt. INGLIS.

MELITA.......Capt. ANDERSON | LEBANON.......Capt. COOK.

CAMBRIA, (Paddle) Capt. BROWNLESS.

The EMEU will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to visit the ship.

The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, H. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 7th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship CAHAWBA, (2,000 tons burden,) J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 105 Washington-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK. Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coal.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 486 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JENNINGS' JEWELRY STORE—NO. [illegible] FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand, at very low prices.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—[illegible] Western, Southern and club houses will find a complete assortment of [illegible] at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of [illegible] & CO., No. 1 [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. IN SPRING AND SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

This celebrated Remedy will purify the blood and speedily rectify any irregularity in the stomach and bowels; as an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic and a Tonic, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—In the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great [illegible] remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype plates, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indulgence in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Specifics, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 2 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening; Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. [illegible] Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des États Unis, [illegible], Democrat, Day Book*, &c.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him [illegible] sion. An immediate application should be made, [illegible] but if the disease has been neglected, or [illegible] the system by injudicious treatment, it [illegible] knows himself especially competent to [illegible] by a method at once safe, speedy, and effectual. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and study, No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. 13 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 17 years in this specialty, and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would advise strangers and others who have been injured by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c. [illegible] N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary [illegible] only remedy to cure [illegible] Try all others and see. Observe [illegible] spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every [illegible] the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. [illegible] unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

STAMMERING, &c.—Cured by Dr. BENNETT, in from 1 to 3 hours, without pain or surgical operation. He asks no pay, nor will he take any until the patient can talk and read right off without any impediment. He will remain at Schryver's Hotel, Kingston, Ulster Co., for a few days only. Persons at a distance cured by letter. Address Dr. BENNETT, Box No. [illegible], Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c. Offices, No. 583 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 1 to 12 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. To letter, address Box No. 383 Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE NEVIN, ISAAC V. KENDALL, ANDREW J. HULL and FRANCIS D. MASON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, GEORGE NEVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1856. GOODMAN & JESUP, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 166 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1856. jy31-lawówTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 10, 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, JONATHAN D. STEELE, } Administrators.

CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.

mh20-lawówTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID B. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.

MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.

my1-lawówTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD R. DELLICKER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator.

my1-lawówTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. 155 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated New-York, March 10, 1856. ABONEMS PATTEN, Executrix.

mh6-lawówTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 31 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1856.

jy3-lawówTh* JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

EXTRA AND CHOICE SEGARS—[illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 [illegible]

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. Agent, A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

New-York Daily Times.

The Troubles in Washington Territory

THE MILITARY AGAINST THE COURTS.

Judge Lander's Account of the Difficulty.

The President has sent to the Senate all the official papers in the Department of State, in relation to the recent troubles in Washington Territory, the declaration of martial law there, and the arrest and imprisonment of Chief Justice LANDER, by order of Governor STEVENS. The papers confirm substantially the statement of facts in regard to this subject made by our special Washington correspondent several weeks since. Briefly they are these: Governor STEVENS claims to have satisfactory evidence that certain influential white citizens were in continual communication with the hostile Indians upon the borders of the Territory, and were supplying them with ammunition and other means to carry on the war against the settlers. In order to deal summarily with these, and thus, as he says, put an end to the Indian war, Governor STEVENS declared martial law in Pierce County, arrested the white offenders, and ordered their trial by Military Commission, for their alleged treasonable complicity with the enemy.

Chief-Justice LANDER about this time attempted to hold his United States Court, in which the prisoners sued out writs of *habeas corpus*, when the Governor, by military force, closed the Court, and rendered its action impossible. Subsequently the Judge again tried to hold Court at Olympia, where his proceedings were again molested by the Governor, who then arrested him, and held him a prisoner. A meeting of members of the Bar was held, which seems to have had the countenance and support of the mass of the people in the vicinity, and which denounced the conduct of the Governor as illegal, oppressive, and insolent. The printed proceedings of this meeting, and a reply thereto by the Governor, also printed, constitute part of the documents transmitted. The most interesting papers, however, are the following:

First, a long letter to the Secretary of State, signed by GEORGE GIBBS and H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, by citizens of Steilacoom, and dated 11th May, 1856, which gives a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the declaration of Martial Law, and the arrest of Judge LANDER. It concludes thus:

"It is simply a question whether a public servant shall be allowed to overrule all law, even the highest; to usurp at his [illegible] and egotistical discretion [illegible] power over life and liberty, or whether the law of the land is to control him.

Gov. STEVENS states that the event showed that there was no danger of a collision between his volunteer force and the people of this country. That event simply showed that, in accordance with the [illegible] of the Courts, placing full confidence in the justice of the General Government, and in full expectation of redress, the people submitted for the time. We can assure you, Sir, however, that a single word from the Chief Justice would have led to resistance, and that we have no thought of permitting a repetition of the outrage.

* * * * *

In conclusion we must declare our honest belief, as citizens of Washington Territory, that the immediate removal of Governor STEVENS from office is a necessary requisite for the peace and safety of this community. Of a naturally arrogant and domineering character; of overweening ambition, and even unscrupulous as to the means requisite to effect his objects, he has been further influenced by the [illegible] use of ardent spirits, and in his fits of [illegible] knows no bounds to his language or to his actions. Standing responsible for our statements, we place them in your hands to be used as you may think expedient; and are, with perfect respect,

Your obedient Servants,
GEORGE GIBBS,
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

To the honorable Secretary of State, Washington City."

The following is Judge LANDER's account of the matter:

Judge Lander to Mr. Marcy.

CAMP MONTGOMERY, May 22, 1856.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: It has never been my wish to trouble the Department with complaints, nor should I now address you, had I not thought that my silence respecting the occurrences which have lately taken place in this Territory, might be construed into an acquiescence upon my part in what has been done.

I also learn that Governor STEVENS has made a statement, and it becomes my duty therefore not to be silent.

I regret that, held as a prisoner as I am at this place, thirty miles from my residence at Olympia, the correspondence between myself and Governor STEVENS, and the papers that would save me from making the narrative of the transactions depend upon my veracity alone, are not at my command. All these are at Olympia, and as I may not be able to go there for some time, I have not thought it best to delay any longer this communication.

Fully to understand my connection with these transactions as will be seen hereafter, I would state that at the first breaking out of the war in this Territory, when there was no [illegible] on the ground but few troops, I accepted from Mr. MASON, then acting Governor, the appointment of Aid—not to interfere with my judicial duties—supposing that my former experience in such matters might be of some little service to him in helping to organize the few companies to be called into service; as this was during the time of holding the terms of the Court in my District, I could have been and was of but little assistance.

On the arrival of Governor STEVENS I had always supposed that appointment ceased. The day after the attack upon Seattle I came to that place and found many of the inhabitants ready to leave, and others ready to organize for the defence of the country and town. At their request I remained there, and took command of the small force of citizens, and have been occupied for the last three months, until May, in helping to protect the [illegible] of the country back of Seattle.

I did not suppose that this interfered with my duty as a Judge. It was during vacation, and in defence of a country where the Indians have swept away nearly all the stock, burned every house and barn but two, and, until a fort or block-house was erected, left the town as the only and last refuge to the people, finding their safety under the guns of a man-of-war.

When the time came for holding the term of the District Court at Seattle, at the request of Judge CHENOWETH, sent through his Clerk to me, he being unwell, I held the Court for three days, transacting some necessary business. During the week I received a note from Judge CHENOWETH, stating that he was still too unwell to leave home, and requesting me, as a favor which at some time he would do for me, to hold the term at Steilacoom for him the next week. I should have stated that in this Territory I have had occasion at several times to hold terms of the District Court in other Districts, when the Judge was unavoidably absent, and have always considered it my duty to do so.

This practice was followed, I know, in Oregon, while Washington was a part of that Territory, and I presume is usual there now. I had heard that martial law had been proclaimed in Pierce County, but had not seen the Proclamation giving the reasons for it, and supposed, now that the term of Court was approaching, that it would be removed. Especially as from my own information through Indians giving themselves up, I became satisfied that the leading War Chief with his best men had crossed the mountains to join the Yakima tribe, and that the few Indians who remained had broken into small parties, and were seeking to hide away from [illegible]

[illegible] there was a large docket. I at once started [illegible] Court-House, and on my way was met by [illegible] Col. SHAW, of Washington Territory Volunteers, who handed me a note directed to me as Lieut. [illegible] LANDER, which stated that Lieut. Col. SHAW was ordered to enforce Martial law in Pierce County, [illegible] to cooperate with him. I declined to do so. He also told me that he was prepared with force enough to stop the Court, and should do so if [illegible] been ordered at all hazards. I then met [illegible] who, I understand, has the appointment of Topographical Engineer on the staff of Governor [illegible], and was told by him in substance, that the Governor did not wish any trouble, and that he would be satisfied if the Court would simply [illegible] and adjourn until some time in June, and that [illegible] the men held in custody by him would have been tried by a Military Commission.

[illegible] from what I had seen and heard [illegible] of the people collected in town, that there was immediate danger of loss of life, if I attempted to stop the sitting of the Court by military force, I told Mr. SHAW that the Court would [illegible] and adjourn; and that no business would be done until Wednesday morning, by which time the Governor could be heard from, and that I would [illegible] forward by his express a letter to the Governor on the subject. I was led to adopt this course from an anxious desire to avoid all difficulty, and [illegible] that if a proper opportunity was offered to [illegible], he would withdraw his Proclamation [illegible] to be tried by the civil Court [illegible]

[illegible] mentioning one cause in which the United States was a party, no circumstances connected with this [illegible] called upon hereafter.) I further stated that there was imminent danger of collision between the citizens and volunteers, and, also, that in my opinion the law did not provide for any term of the Court being held, except on that week. I forwarded also the resignation mentioned before, as this was the first opportunity, stating in it that, as I had always considered the appointment of aid as personal to Mr. MASON, and as having ceased with him, but if there was any doubt upon it, I resigned any and all commissions I might be understood to hold. To these two notes the Governor replied on Tuesday, refusing to accept the resignation and informing me that he found no difficulty in the Court adjourning until June from an examination of the law. The difficulty not found by the Governor had been caused by a construction put upon the statute at a former term, and acted upon afterwards, with which the Governor's construction would conflict.

I had, while waiting for an answer from Gov. STEVENS, called upon Lieut. Col. CASEY, commanding the United States troops at Fort Steilacoom, and told him in conversation that I did not think that I should call upon him to protect the Court. In reply, he told me that no troops would be furnished for that purpose.

I did not authorize the Sheriff to call out the *posse comitatus*. The excited state of mind in the citizens seemed to forbid it. No crowd of excited people, no small force of military, can, in my opinion, consistently and properly defend the dignity of a Court of justice. An overwhelming force, which would overcome without conflict, alone would answer. Such a force could not be obtained, and I determined to trust to the Bailiffs of the Courts alone, hoping that the respect in which Courts were held would protect from outrage, and not wishing to cause bloodshed, even in the defence of right.

On Wednesday, at the usual hour at the Court House, the Court was opened, when a body of armed men under a Lieutenant entered the room, were placed across the Court House behind the bar, and facing the bench. Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW and Captain DELACY accompanied. These men, though in the service of Washington Territory, were all of them with their officers, residents of Oregon. The calling of the Grand Jurors was proceeded with and they were impanneled and sworn with but little interruption. Colonel SHAW then proclaimed aloud that he was ordered by Governor STEVENS to stop that Court, and ordered his men to advance and seize the Judge. The Deputy Marshal had been ordered to prevent the entry of armed men within the bar, but not to cause bloodshed. He was forced out of the way. I requested the gentlemen of the bar—who had risen much excited—to keep their seats, and the next moment my chair was surrounded by armed men. I had been told that many citizens were present armed with revolvers, and fearing that in the excitement some one might be shot down, I directed the Crier to adjourn the Court which he did. I then left the bench surrounded and followed by the Lieutenant and his men.

At the foot of the stairs another company was drawn up in line. After a short delay, I was taken, together with Mr. CHAPMAN, Clerk of the District, who had been seized in the Court-room with me, and the records taken into possession and afterwards restored, and carried through the counties of Pierce and Thurston, in which last county no martial law had then been proclaimed, to Olympia, to the office of the Governor. I was then informed by him that I was no longer in the custody of the guard. Mr. CHAPMAN was detained in Olympia till Saturday and then released. On Monday, the 12th instant, the term of the District Court in the Second District commenced at Olympia. On Tuesday afternoon, after adjournment, a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was filed before me at chambers, setting out that seven persons, naming them, were held in confinement at Olympia by Governor STEVENS, under the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and returned served by the Marshal. Early on Wednesday a proclamation of martial law, of which I inclose you a copy, was found posted up. The Court continued in session undisturbed through Wednesday. A rule was granted, to show cause why an attachment should not issue, to which no attention was paid.

Attachment then issued on this; the Marshal returned that in an attempt to serve it, he had been forcibly resisted by Governor STEVENS.

At this time the same Company employed in breaking up the Court at Steilacoom came to the building under their captain. The Marshal was directed to keep them out. After waiting some little time the door was broken in, the officer showing a written order which he said was from Governor STEVENS. The room was filled with armed men, the Deputy Clerk and myself taken from it, marched down the street and halted in front of the Governor's Office. The officers went in, and coming out, informed me that if I would pledge myself to hold no more Courts while the martial law is in force, I could be released. As I could not accede to this, I told him so. I presume he so informed the Governor, for again coming out, he told me that by the Governor's order I was to be taken to Camp Montgomery, to which place I have been brought, leaving Olympia in an hour after the seizure, and still remain here. Much unfinished business of importance was left undone on the docket at Olympia, the same as at Steilacoom.

I have stated the progress of this hearing at Olympia more fully, as no copy of the proceedings can be had from there.

The Captain, officers and privates of the Company, selected for the purpose of thus enforcing Martial Law, are all residents of Oregon, though at this time in the service of Washington. There are companies of the citizens of Washington Territory in service as volunteers, but the militia of the Territory has never been called on as such. I have thought proper to follow, also, in detail these transactions, certainly not for the purpose of complaining of personal indignity. I can feel no source of personal degradation, though exhibited as a public spectacle in the streets, kept waiting at the door of a Governor's office, nor, in being placed in confinement in common with men charged with treason. Personally these are very small matters, but as everything tends to degrade and lower a Judge or Court in the public mind, is of itself important, these few facts assume importance and have been mentioned. I believe I have furnished as plain statements as I could of everything that has been done, without feeling. As before stated, I have felt impelled to do it contrary to my own wishes.

It may not be improper to add that a military commission of five volunteer officers is now sitting at this camp, to try those of the prisoners for whom a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. The charge is, "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," with their specifications, the particulars of which I do not pretend to state. As to the condition of the Indian war in Pierce County at the time of the proclamation of martial law, occupied as I have been in a county forty miles north of it, I can make no statements from personal observation, and therefore wish to say nothing. It seems to me that the reports of the officer commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Steilacoom, within a mile of the county seat, would be the best authority.

The reasons set forth for the proclamation of martial law, as shown in the documents themselves, forwarded with this communication, would seem to show that in both the instances martial law was proclaimed after the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, simply to insure the trial of men charged with what seems to be "treason," before a military tribunal. As an excuse for this, no dereliction of duty can be charged upon any Court officer, nor any weakness in the administration of the law, as no steps have ever been taken to bring these men before the civil authorities. The right of the Executive to abrogate all civil law is believed in by many citizens. What the law is, cannot be known through the proper channels. Neither Court nor Judge can have the opportunity to declare what is the law. Silence is enforced by arms. Courts cannot sit to determine it, nor Judges even to hear arguments. Public meetings will not be resorted to, and published statements will never be made by me to declare my views or to define my position. Placed here to administer the law, I hope to be able to do so without prejudice at the proper time. I need not revert to the gravity of these acts of the Executive. The facts shown by this narrative and the proclamation speak for themselves—no language of mine can add to them. Since these transactions, I have again examined the course I have deemed it my duty to pursue, and can only regret that I had not in some instances acted more promptly—and while I also most deeply regret the present condition of affairs, exhibiting, as it does, in direct opposition to each other two branches of this Government, yet I cannot feel that it was my duty to have acted differently; had I done so I should, in my own opinion, have been unworthy of the place I hold; unfaithful to the trust I have undertaken to perform.

I am, with respect,
EDWARD LANDER,
Chief Justice, W. T.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President PINCKNEY, in the Chair.

Among referred petitions, was one of sundry persons for flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Several resolutions were also referred. One, of a very amusing and satirical character to fence in all vacant lots in the City and County of New-York in order to provide with the materials, firewood for the poor during the Winter, and also that lumber [illegible] under $250 each, may be afforded to [illegible] individuals. This resolution, of which the above is a synopsis, was offered by Mr. [illegible]. Another to curb, gutter and flag Second-avenue from Fifty-third to Seventy-seventh-street, to repair pavements in Twenty-seventh street, and to fence various vacant lots on Pike street, Water-street and on the east side of Tenth-avenue.

Among Reports adopted was one in favor of repairing the pier at the foot of Stanton-street.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole upon [illegible] adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Robert Struthers, a [illegible]

James Andrews was tried on a charge of burglary, on the premises No. 10 [illegible]-street. Acquitted.

William Walder was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to the State Prison [illegible] in the Penitentiary.

Michael McCarthy [illegible] convicted of burglary in the second degree, on the premises of Wm. King, of Vestry-street, on the 1st inst. Sentence deferred.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO.'S GAS WORKS,
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1856.

From the opinion given below, it is evident, we can with safety guarantee all parties who purchase our machines against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company. S. COATES & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
No. 5 Wall-street, New-York, June 6, 1856.

Messrs. S. COATES & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined, as you requested, a gas retort, marked "Maryland Portable Gas Company; ABRAHAM LONGBOTTOM's patent, 1852," in order to ascertain if the same is constructed in accordance with said patent.

LONGBOTTOM's patent is for the employment of a peculiar composition for purifying gas within the retorts, *when said employment is in connection with a peculiar method of using the same.* The patent has nothing to do with the construction of the retorts, or worms, but is described as applicable to all kinds, whether for oil or coal gas. The claim is as follows:

"What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is purifying the gas by passing it through a mixture of equal measures of quicklime and animal charcoal, in the same retort in which the gas is generated, but at a temperature so regulated that at the lowest point, or where the gas enters the composition, the mass is at a low red heat, and at the top, or where it leaves the composition, the heat is below redness, substantially in the manner set forth."

Hence, so long as no use is made of LONGBOTTOM's composition, no infringement whatever takes place. LONGBOTTOM makes no claim to purifying the gas within the retort. In fact, he has stated that he was aware that previous attempts having been made to purify gas in one operation, *i. e.* in the generating retort.

Neither the retort marked "Longbottom's Patent," above referred to, nor that you have shown me, as made by yourselves, *has anything to do with the said patent*, and either may be used with perfect freedom so far as any infringement thereof is in question.

Very respectfully, (Signed,) J. P. PIRSSON.

[Advertisement.]

Medical Information for the People.

HUNTER'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SPECIALIST.

The August Number of this remarkable periodical is now ready for delivery. It contains from the pen of the Editor a masterly review of the whole question of the MEANING, TREATMENT and CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The chief points considered are as follows: Will the regular or Allopathic practice cure Consumption? Blood-letting, Emetics, Mercury, Tonics, Sedatives, Cod Liver Oil, Iodine, Counter Irritation, Homœopathic Treatment, The Water Cure.

The treatment by INHALATION.

The local and constitutional action of INHALED REMEDIES.

Threatened Consumption—Incipient Consumption—Hopeless Cases—Change of Climate.

As a popular Medical periodical of a profoundly scientific character, yet free from all professional technicalities, the *Specialist* stands unrivaled. Every one who values health—every invalid—every admirer of medical truth—every lover of science should read this Number. SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.)

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Of all the compounds we have yet seen prepared as a cosmetic for the skin, there is none that has a higher reputation, or one that is so popular with the ladies as the far-famed "Kalliston, or Orient Water." It is scientifically prepared, and is a perfume as well as toilet wash. It imparts to the skin a peculiar softness of texture, so desirable during the prevalence of harsh drying winds or a hot sun. It will, with a few applications, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is extensively used for these purposes, and ladies who apply it can exercise in the open air as freely as they please, and experience no inconveniences from rough or irritated skin. This article can be had of all druggists and perfumers of any reputation. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. are the Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & CO.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Sir WALTER SCOTT's "Lord of the Isles"—A new dramatic version of this beautiful poem, by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, has made a decidedly favorable impression at this favorite Theatre. It will be repeated this evening, together with the grand African pantomime of "Pongo," and Messrs. B. & T. CONY's drama of "The Old Toll-House." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years' standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 9th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIFE PROLONGED!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the secretions, and the purity of the blood, depend the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.
NEW-YORK, No. 826 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS-WORKS COMPANY—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—[illegible] collection of Statuary and Paintings on [illegible]. Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF [illegible] 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, by Rev. John Berg, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON DAWSON to Miss MARIA E. [illegible], both of New-York City.

In Marshall, Mich., on Monday, July 28, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Henry A. Strong, EBEN A. COUVIS, Esq., and ANNA A., eldest daughter of the late Ex-Governor J. Wright Gordon.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 6, GRACE CONNE, daughter of Wm. and Eliza Jane Hageman, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 9 West 21st st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET DORAN, aged 63 years, consort of Capt. Giles, deceased.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 7 Allen-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends, and the friends of her nephew, H. J. Doran, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and Liverpool papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 6 o'clock, Mr. C. A. ROY.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 268 16th st., without further notice.

On Tuesday, Aug. 5, ALICE, infant daughter of Duncan and Mary McDougall, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 6, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Charles O. Archer, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and of the Berean Baptist Church, New-York, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of John H. Clark, Washington-av., east side, second door north of Gates-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Fulton-av. cars from Fulton Ferry pass within a block of the house. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of consumption, SAMUEL T. RENNIE, in the 33d year of his age.

The obsequies will take place at the residence of G. W. Folsom, Esq., Dean st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 1, CLARKSON SUGAR, aged 80 years.

At Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, of dysentery, ARTHUR G., son of Luther C. and Julia C. Clark, aged 6 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MATHEW OLWELL, of the firm of J. & M. Olwell & Co., in the 47th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, 6th av.

At Hyde Park, on Monday, Aug. 4, at his residence, JOHN GRISWOLD, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Calvary Church, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances, together with the congregation of Calvary Church, are invited to attend the funeral.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 6.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	300 Erie Railroad...s30	61⅛
4,000 do.	92¾	350 do.	60⅞
22,000 Missouri St. 6s..s3	86	300 do....b60	60⅝
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70..s6	75	450 do....s60	60⅞
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75..s3	75	50 do....s10	60½
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	94	13 do.	60¾
3,000 E. R. Cv Bs '71..s3	88	100 do....b30	60⅞
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st mt.	100	200 do....b60	61
8,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	91½	700 do.	60¾
5,000 do....b15	91½	200 do....s10	60½
3,000 do.	92	300 do....b30	60¾
36 [illegible] Cen. RR. Pr.	111	700 do....b60	60⅞
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	77½	200 do.	60⅞
6 City Bank	120	20 Harlem Railroad	16⅛
150 Mechanics' Bank	115⅝	100 do.	16⅛
15 Park Bank	100	1000 Reading Railroad	87
19 Nic Transit Co.	8	300 do....b60	87½
100 Cum. Coal Co.	20⅞	100 do....b3	87
300 do.	20¾	300 do....b10	87
100 do.	20⅞	100 do....s30	86¾
50 Canton Company...s	22⅞	200 do....s3	86¾
100 do....s3	22½	300 do....s60	86¾
100 do....s3	22½	100 Mich. Centr. Rail	91
50 do....b60	23	10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R.R. opg	86¾	5 Panama Railroad	99
100 do.	87	100 Clevel. & Pittsb R.	59¾
200 do....opg	86⅞	100 do.	59¾
200 do....b30	86¾	100 do.	59¾
400 Cle & Tol R R	75	100 do....b60	60
50 do.	75½	100 do.	59⅞
200 do....b60	75⅛	200 do....b60	59⅞
300 do....b60	75⅜	300 do.	59⅞
150 do.	75⅛	10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	101⅞
300 do.	75	5 do.	102
300 Chi & R Isl. RR b60	92¾	25 Galena & Chic. R.	107½
100 Hud. River R. R.	30	30 do.	107¾
100 do....b60	30	100 do....s1	106¾
50 Eighth-avenue R.R.	101½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 E.R. 4d mt. bs, '59	[illegible]	300 Hudson River R. R.	29¾
10 Corn Exchange Bk.	105	100 Erie Railroad	60⅝
50 N. Y. Cen. RR....opg	86¾	100 do....b60	61
100 do.	86¾	100 do.	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
25 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
100 Reading R.R.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
150 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 Panama R. R....b60	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
8 Gal. & Chic R. R.	107½	300 do....b60	60⅝
300 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	92¾		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The activity in the demand for Money among the Stock and Discount Brokers noticed for a day or two past, was continued to-day, and although the Banks generally were not calling in their loans, the partial movement in this direction by some few of the lenders caused a good deal of shifting of accommodations. The rate of interest is placed at 7 ₱ cent. as the rule, the 6 ₱ cent. loans being the exception. There continues to be a fair supply of means subject to use in this way in the Street, and although Stocks are sold to-day right and left on the mere purport of a Bank contraction and the export loss of Specie, the concern felt or expressed on the subject among the Bank officers themselves is by no means general. The *Persia* for Liverpool carried out to-day $1,036,634, a sum short of any previous shipment by the Cunard steamer direct from this port for some months past, and increased even in this instance by the accidental circumstance that a large amount had to be remitted for account of the Pennsylvania State interest.

The basis of the speculation upon an early and severe Bank contraction is, of course, the magnitude of the present line of Loans and Discounts, compared with previous years. But this of itself could or would not create much concern, real or affected, but for the course of the Money market last Fall, when Europe was at war, and interest abroad 6@7 ₱ cent. It is not a little singular that the very ability of the Banks to lend a hundred and twelve millions dollars, and the ability of business circles, *outside of Wall-street*, to use the increase safely and profitably, should be made the cause of alarm. Were the state of things such at present as to call for a reduction to ninety-two or ninety-five millions, and had the last great crops of Cotton and Grain yielded nothing of net profit to be deposited and banked upon, at this commercial and money circle, instead of adding $6,175,659 to its Bank capital, and $7,328,405 to the undrawn deposits left with the Banks, there would then seem to be more substantial ground to distrust the security of the present line, because it would not then be justified by a corresponding enlargement of the circle of profitable trade and commerce. We would not be understood by this remark, however, as advocating the *policy* of the enlarged movement, but we do say that the business of the country is better able to sustain the *safety* of a line of one hundred and twelve millions this year than one hundred millions last year. But, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the recent enlargement, tested by the probability of the increased deposits from the country being called for at an early day, it is proper to add that the proportion of new loans on Stock collateral is greatly—as well as, in some instances, purposely—exaggerated. The bulk of the new accommodations have been on other and more mercantile securities.

The signs of change in Money affairs have brought about more activity at the Stock Board. The operators for the decline offer contracts with increased freedom, while the actual fall in prices induce new orders to purchase. The Road Stocks are nearly all ½@1 ₱ cent. down to-day, as compared with the transactions of Tuesday. The Western shares and Erie were more particularly depressed. The lowest price of Erie was 60½ ₱ cent. It closed ⅛ ₱ cent. better, or 60⅝@¾; Toledo fell to 74¾, seller 60 days; Galena 107@107¼; Rock Island 92¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg 58¾; Michigan Southern 90. Reading was pretty well sustained, closing 87. New-York Central again pressed on the market at 86¾@⅛@¾ ₱ cent., closing 86½@⅝. The Road list was ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. The general market closed a little steadier at the afternoon Board than it opened in the morning.

The old New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of *fifteen* ₱ cent. The Third-avenue Bank a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, half-yearly, 5 ₱ cent. The Oriental Bank 3½ ₱ cent., half-yearly. The Bank of Louisiana, at Merchants' Bank, New-York, 5 ₱ cent., half-yearly.

The Philadelphia Brokers report a more active Money market, and at higher rates than in July. At Boston the current terms are 7½@8 ₱ cent., outside of Bank. The Banks are tolerably easy, though there is a growing feeling that this may not continue to be the case long.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,470,000	2,789,000	2,851,000	3,262,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,929,000	1,480,000	1,605,000	1,714,000
Exports to France	476,000	467,000	337,000	432,000
Ex. other For. Ports	519,000	276,000	331,000	351,000
Total Exports	2,917,000	2,186,000	2,274,000	2,497,000
Stock on hand	69,000	140,000	126,000	133,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	4,000	11,000	12,000	4,000
Exports to G. Britain	11,000	20,000	16,000	18,000
Exports to France	—	1,000	16,000	—
Ex. other For. Ports	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exports	15,000	24,000	36,000	22,000

There are (or *were*) great complaints of drouth on some of the higher lands and poorer soils at the last mail dates received by Mr. WRIGHT, "but upon the whole," says his circular, "the prospect is fair, and with ordinary favorable weather during this and the following month, it is pretty generally admitted a large crop may be calculated upon."

The capital shares upon which the last dividend, Aug. 1, was paid by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, amount to 67,121, held in *ten thousand and forty-two* different names. This, after the consolidation of the Construction Stock for building the Goshen line with the regular stock. The shares are $100 each, making the present capital $6,712,100, upon which the office in this City has just paid $335,605, as the half-yearly 5 ₱ cent. dividend earned from 1st January to 1st July last. The impression in the Street has been that the stock was less widely distributed than the foregoing facts, taken from the dividend register to-day, prove, and the same authority bears evidence that there is less held for speculation on the Street than is generally supposed.

In reference to the charges against the late administration of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, made by a committee of shareholders in Ohio, and adverted to in this column a few days ago, we have since received two pamphlet replies; one from the late President, and the other from the Committee of Directors, whose investigating report was reviewed by the Ohio gentleman. The most important point made in the Ohio pamphlet was on an alleged deficiency of nearly a million of dollars in the balance sheet of the concern. This is wholly disproved and the ground of mistake clearly and conclusively explained in the replies before us. The late President publishes the following:

EPITOME OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

Road, Equipments, Offices and Station	$6,014,631 03
Profit and Loss	448,106 19
Bills Receivable	266 50
Stock in other Roads	168,500 00
Bonds of other Companies, including hypothecated	412,000 00
Accounts with Brokers and Bankers	43,928 93
Gas Company	758 75
Assistant Treasurer's Accounts	10,423 50
Individual balances	6,976 05
J. J. Brooks, to pay taxes in Ohio	14,849 50
Unsettled Stock	262 91
William Larimer, Jr.	86,381 80
Cash	16,496 98
Total	$6,237,485 56

CR.

Capital Stock	$2,456,240 00
Income Bonds	1,460,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	1,750,000 00
Bills Payable	512,180 21
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	[illegible]
John Larwell	260 07
William Robinson, Jr.	6,998 39
Unpaid Dividends	4,080 25
Total	$6,237,485 56

The Ohio pamphlet makes the debit column $7,309,485 91 *by adding thereto the net earnings of the Road*, $1,082,027 33; although the undivided portion of this item—in other words all that remained of it to the office—appears in the above item of profit and loss, $448,106 19. There is much in the controversy of an extremely personal character, with which the public have little to do. It is sufficient to say that whatever errors of judgment or wastefulness of expenditure are chargeable to the late administration, the President sets himself right in all that concerns the integrity of the accounts and his own honor.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road in the month of July amount to $60,183, against $47,158 same month last year. The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee for the same month were $46,676. Last year the line was not opened in July. The present earning is on 61 miles, on a cost of $26,500 the mile.

OHIO STATE DEBT, JULY 1.

Six ₱ Cents. of 1875	$1,600,000
Six ₱ Cents. of 1870	2,183,358
Five ₱ Cents. of 1865	1,025,000
Six ₱ Cents. of 1860	6,412,385
Five ₱ Cents. of 1856	85,350
Six ₱ Cents. of 1856	2,428,359
Total	$13,730,546

The above is exclusive of the domestic debt or trust funds of the State. The total is the amount upon which the July interest was paid at the New-York agency, principally to foreign holders. The loans of $2,428,359 and $85,350 fall due on Dec. 31 next. A new 6 ₱ cent. loan, having about 20 years to run, will probably be offered by the Ohio Fund Commissioners in the course of the ensuing autumn.

☞ The operations of the Sub-Treasury to-day were:—

Paid on Treasury Account	$233,430
Rec'd on Treasury Account	279,310
Balance of Treasury Account	6,909,440
Paid for Assay Office	62,573
Paid on Disbursing Checks	45,064

The Flushing, Long Island, Road, 8 miles in length, carried in July 26,535 passengers, or an average of a thousand persons for each business day. The business this season, we are informed, shows an increase of 12¼ ₱ cent. over that of 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. WALTER HAVILAND was to-day admitted to membership by the Board of Brokers.

The Lake Superior Copper Mines.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Some of the "copper shares" have again become active. Minnesota has advanced to nearly its highest previous figures, partly on account of the purchases of the "shorts," and partly, perhaps, from the favorable statements made by a gentleman of the Board, who has recently visited the mine. The product for June was 151½ tons. The Rockland has also advanced. This mine is satisfying its warmest friends, both in the quality of the vein and its actual product.

Isle Royale, which from the dullness of the general feeling and some absurd stories about a shaft being filled with water, had declined to 13½, is again rising. An invoice of another shipment of 12¾ tons was received on Saturday. This, with 10¾ tons additional from the Pewabic, made the first direct shipment from Portage Lake to Cleveland. A schooner, of the capacity of 450 tons, easily reached the Isle Royale wharf laden with 120 tons of coal for that company.

By a direct arrival or departure from Portage Lake, and the employment of sailing vessels, a very considerable saving is expected; and the managers of the "Isle Royale" take this opportunity of calling the attention of other mining companies to the matter. The apparent decline of the June product of the "Isle" to 20 tons was caused by the fact that in that month many of the miners were not employed in stoping. Taking May and June together the monthly product is considerably above the estimated yield. The "Toltec" is active at a little advance from the lowest quotations reached. The [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 50 for Michigan; $6 50 for Old Illinois; $6 50@$6 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Corn firmer. Sales 45,000 bushels at [illegible] [illegible] latter figure. Canal Freights—13c.@13½c. for Corn and 16c.@16½c. for Wheat to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—4,950 bbls. Flour; 19,500 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 32,519 bushels Oats. Canal Exports same time—21,321 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; 13,500 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. Sales 800 bbls. at $7@$8 for good fancy to choice Extra Canadian. WHEAT in fair demand. Sales 12,000 bushels White Canadian at $1 50. *Lake Imports*—Unimportant. *Canal Exports*—1,170 bbls. Flour; 4,495 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. Exports to Montreal—700 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 500 bales at former rates. SUGAR sells at 8¾c. Mixed Corn, 65c.@73c. Mess Pork, $22. Keg Lard, 13¾c. Cotton *freights to Liverpool*—7-16d. *Sterling Exchange*—10 ₱ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Aug. 6—1 P. M.

WHEAT—Sales 800 bushels White Kentucky at $1 65. CORN—Sales 12,000 bushels Western at 60c.@66c. RYE 60c. Weather rainy.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA. Wednesday—*First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—James Cleland, John Mason, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—[illegible] John Bowie, [illegible] Cairns, [illegible] Taylor, Archibald Gardner, Robert Fairweather, Robertson Stewart, Wm. Taylor, [illegible] Stephen Cairns.

In ship Constantine, from Liverpool—J. Hammond, Miss E. S. Holmes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Duncan, Glasgow July 23, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to J. McSymon.

Ship Herald, Drummond, Shields June [illegible] with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Ship Constantine, (packet,) Marshall, Liverpool, June 28, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to C. Grinnell. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Pride of the Sea, [illegible] [illegible]

Brig Coquette, (Pr.,) Hatcher, St. Pierre [illegible] with fish to master.

Brig Nebraska, (of Bath,) Peddell, Darien [illegible] with lumber to H. W. Slocumb.

Brig Howard, (of Bath,) Havener, Gonaives [illegible] with logwood and coffee to Vose, Livingston & Co.—vessel to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Eliza, (Pr.,) Sobriel, St. Pierre, N. F., [illegible] with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, (of Thomaston,) Carney, Ponce, P. R., July 23, with molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Acacia, Lockart, Windsor [illegible] with plaster to master.

Brig Henry Lauren, Norton, Machias, with lumber to master.

Brig Adeline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Seville, Spain, June 23, with olives, lead and corks to master. [illegible]

Brig [illegible], Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Hunt, Lubec [illegible] with laths and plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Pathfinder, [illegible] Aux Cayes July [illegible] with coffee to Batemans & Endeavor.

Schr. A. B. Watmore, [illegible] Baltimore.

Schr. Village Belle, Pedrick, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Homer, [illegible] lumber to G. W. [illegible]

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Planet, Looper, Philadelphia.

Propeller Westchester, Clarke, Providence.

Propeller Oneida, Ely, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, S. W., fresh.

Below.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urann, Trinidad de Cuba July 18. Also, 1 ship and 1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia (Br.) Judkins, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; Orizaba, Tinklepaugh, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

The U. S. Mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, is now on the Balance Dock, undergoing repairs. She is to receive nineteen strakes of new oak plank, be newly coppered, bolted and recaulked.

There is a brig ashore on the West Bank, name unknown; will probably be got off at high water.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6—Arr. ship Levi Woodbury, Gottenberg; bark Leland, Archangel.

Below, U. S. frigate Merrimac, from Hong-Kong.

Telegraphic Dispatch to J. Abbott.

BOSTON, Aug. 6—The ship [illegible] from Manilla for Boston, went ashore this afternoon [illegible] on the south side of the Middle Breaker, near Boston Light; has lost keel and leaks badly.

Disasters.

AUX CAYES, July [illegible]—The brig Gen. [illegible], of Boston, from Wilmington, N. C., while discharging her cargo through the lumber port, on the night of the 18th inst., at anchor, the wind blowing fresh from [illegible], filled with water and sank. [illegible] saved; vessel a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

June 6, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], Br. bark [illegible] from Inverness for New-York.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]